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The volume for each Province will have its own History, and a History of the Cities, Towns and Villages, in Alphabetical order, and a concise Description or a concise History of whatever belongs to the Province. Should any important matter turn up during the visit of the Editors to each place, it will be inserted in the following list in the

DESCRIPTION OR HISTORY OF

Banks—Public, " Savings,	Mines—Gold, " Iron, " Lead, " Silver, Ocean Steamships, Parishes, Population, Post Offices, " " Money Orders, Quarries—Marble, " Slate, " Stone, Railways, Railway Routes,	River Steamers, Rivers, Stage Routes, Statistics, Steamboat Routes, The Press—Newspapers, Daily " " Fortnightly, " " Semi-Weekly, " " Tri-Weekly, " " Weekly, Magazines, etc., Towns, Townships, Villages.
Mines—Coal, " Copper,		

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I desire that the work shall be amply and handsomely illustrated; but I regret that I cannot undertake the risk of such an expenditure as the embellishment of such a work, with really artistic views, would be sure to entail. I think, however, that the end might be attained by contributions from interested parties. The volumes would thus be embellished with views of cities, towns, villages, islands, lakes, rivers, educational and public institutions, churches, convents, railway depots, private residences and grounds, hotels, manufactorys, mills, bridges, streets, squares, parks, cemeteries, monuments, banners, flags, ocean and river steamers, etc.

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1887—A NATIONAL WORK—1887.

INTRODUCTORY LETTER TO PROSPECTUS OF LOVELL'S GAZETTEER AND HISTORY OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA:

GENTLEMEN,

I would respectfully invite your attention to the accompanying Prospectus of a work which I have long desired to prepare and issue. I feel confident that when you have read my proposal and given the subject careful consideration, you will agree with me that the publication of such a GAZETTEER AND HISTORY would benefit not only thousands of business men in and out of Canada, but would tend, almost more than any other undertaking, to enhance the repute of our country and people in other parts of the world. The works of BOUCHETTE, of GOURLAY, of SMITH, of CHRISTIE, of GARNEAU, and other writers, set forth the importance of Canada at different stages in her history. Lovell's Dominion Directory, published in 1871, and Lovell's Pocket Gazetteer of British North America, published in 1881, were intended to serve the purpose implied by their titles. But in the years that have elapsed since these works appeared our circumstances have materially changed, and, at the present time, a comprehensive and trustworthy GAZETTEER AND HISTORY, such as I have indicated in my Prospectus, is a felt necessity. There is, probably, no business or professional man in the Dominion of Canada who has not frequently lamented the lack of such a repertory of general information. Scores of new places have grown into importance all over the country, concerning which little can be learned; even as to the older towns, villages and settlements, the knowledge obtainable is often scanty and imperfect. Early writers had, in many instances, no opportunity of making their inquiries on the spot, owing to the want of facilities for communication, and their successors have too often simply copied their statements without examination. The consequence is that a great deal of error is disseminated even by means of books that claim exemption from error. To escape such pitfalls the truly safe method is that which I have laid down. It is only by personal visits, by direct interrogation of local authorities and old residents, who have witnessed what they relate, that mistakes can be avoided. On this point there is one consideration that should not be lost sight of. In all parts of the Dominion of Canada there are still venerable survivors of the generations that have passed away, and who hold in their memories rich stores of valuable knowledge touching the events and scenes of their early lives. By conversation with these patriarchs of the hamlet how much may be learned to which we have access by no other source! Thirty years ago (eleven years before the confederation of Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia) I was travelling by the Grand Trunk Railway. As the cars passed near Richmond, I observed an aged woman point to a large stone in the St. Francis, visible from the window, and say to her companion,—like herself advanced in years—that she was, she believed, the first white woman who had washed clothes at that spot, and then she told the story of her arrival there, with her husband; of their slender outfit: an axe, a gun, a frying pan, a bag of potatoes, some cabbage and onion seeds; of the surrounding desolation, there being no neighbor for miles and miles; of their

2 *Introductory Letter to Prospectus of Lovell's Gazetteer and History of every County, District,*

struggles, with a family of seven children, all born in the place ; of the occasional Indian tramp, harmless, and grateful for small favors, which he munificently returned when game was plentiful, with furs and venison. Had that aged passenger been encouraged to recount further details of that hard, uphill experience, and to supplement them with the records of other families, what a light she could have shed upon the growth of that now prosperous community ! It is of such "simple annals of the poor" that much of our early history consists ; and it is from the old who began their career in a time so different in many respects from the present that the most satisfying and truthful accounts of the life of the past can be procured. I have therefore, made *vivâ voce* inquiry a salient feature in my Prospectus.

If there are those who look upon such gathered lore as stale and profitless, there are many to whom it is not. It will have a supreme interest for those most concerned, the people of the locality, and it will also have the great merit, which the future historian will appreciate, of not being second-hand.

I may here say that I can myself look back to Montreal as it was in the year 1820, my father and mother, with eight children, having arrived here on the 4th of August in that year—now 66 years ago. This city now so great, and with such promise of greater things, was then but a small place, not even incorporated ; without even a wharf for a ship or steamer to land at. I recollect when the late JACQUES VIGER, Esq., was inaugurated as first mayor. I well remember the Citadel Hill, a miniature mountain on what is now known as Dalhousie square, where the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway is situated. I can recall the English Protestant Burying Ground on St. James street, from St. Peter to McGill street—Craig street being then a creek. Nor shall I ever forget Windmill Point, or the Common, with only the Priests' Farm building on it. As a child I spent many days there, pasturing a colt. In 1820, it was a wild barren place, used in summer as a resting place by hundreds of Indians, and as free pasturage for the cattle of the neighborhood. I saw the first sod turned on it for the Lachine Canal. It is now known as Point St. Charles, a little world in itself, thanks to the energy of the Grand Trunk Railway Co., whose enterprise has made Canada a prosperous country and a home for thousands. It is there that the chief offices, machine shops and works of the Company are situated.

I am now in my 77th year, and it is, perhaps, time that I should take some rest, but I will not look for it until my encyclopedic Gazetteer and History is in the hands of the people of the Dominion of Canada.

In bringing out this work, and thus transforming what to me has long been a cherished dream into a grand accomplished fact, may I look for your sympathy and co-operation ? Prepared on the plan I have sketched out, I feel assured that such a work would be a boon to thousands of my fellow-countrymen and reflect credit and honor on the land I have, for sixty long years, tried to serve with devoted loyalty and with what gifts Heaven has endowed me. Leaving to Canada such a legacy, I think I could die content.

I have the honor to be, dear Sirs, yours faithfully,

MONTREAL, 19th May, 1887.

JOHN LOVELL, *Manager and Publisher.*

To be published by John Lovell, Montreal, in about two years after a sufficient number of Subscribers and Illustration Contributors have been obtained to cover cost of publication, which will exceed \$200,000.

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3,000 ISLANDS, LAKES AND RIVERS
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A carefully-compiled GENERAL HISTORY OF EACH PROVINCE will form the introduction to each volume. The succeeding portion will be encyclopedic in the amount of accurate information it will present regarding every locality mentioned. It will combine the features of the ordinary Gazetteer, with those of an historical and a statistical work. Every county, district, parish, township, city, town or village, every natural feature, island, lake, river, &c., every point of interest for scenery or historic association, the date of settlement of every place, the nationality and character of the settlers, the causes that stimulated or retarded their progress, the population, the prevailing in-

dustries, the manufactures, business features banks, churches, convents, colleges, schools, charities, hotels, printing offices, newspapers, municipal organizations, &c., will be laid fully and accurately before the inquirer.

The plan on which the work will be prepared will ensure reliability for every fact stated.

The Editor-in-Chief with the Assistant Editor will have entire control of the literary department, subject to the approval of the publisher or his representative.

To each Province will be assigned one or more Editors and Assistant Editors, of known literary ability and standing. It will be their duty to visit each county, district, parish, township, island, city, town and locality in the Province allotted to them, and to learn by personal inquiry from the oldest and most intelligent residents whatever may be of interest or importance in its annals. They will also be expected to consult every document of value, that may be accessible, in connection with the

growth of the community. In fine, they are to omit no opportunity to consult any person, book or manuscript that is likely to shed light on the history of the neighborhood from the days of the first pioneers—from the felling of the first tree by the hardy backwoodsman—to the time of their visit. It shall be their special care to render due honor to those brave toilers who, from the heart of the "forest primeval," cut out homes for themselves and their children, thus laying the foundation of prosperity and happiness for the generations that shall come after them. It is the desire of the publisher that in his proposed work not one of such founders of the nation shall be forgotten.

Particular attention will be devoted to the census of each place, so as to make the statistics touching the population as free from error as conscientious painstaking can make them. For that purpose the Editors will ascertain the number of males and females that slept in each house during the night preceding their inquiry, without reference to age or calling. Should any be absent temporarily, the Editors are to add the number to the persons in the house. They shall also ascertain the number of houses, churches, convents, colleges, public and private schools, grist, saw, carding and other mills, factories, and public buildings, mentioning the materials of which they are built, and such other details as may be of interest. They shall also note the number of clergy, of what denomination, medical faculty, legal profession, mercantile community, manufacturers, societies, clubs, libraries, boards of agriculture, &c.

A the Gazetteer and History will only give the number of the different callings, in Old Style Pearl type, any gentleman, or firm, or institution, can have their names, profession or business, inserted in Nonpareil type, on payment of \$1 for each line, which will greatly aid the publisher in getting out the work.

Societies can have the names inserted of their presidents, vice-presidents, treasurers, secretaries, committees, &c., on payment of \$1 a line. Societies can also have engravings of their banners, flags, &c.—no picture to be smaller than 2×4 ins. nor larger than $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ ins.—at a charge of from \$21 to \$51.

Care will be taken to bring the history of all places down to the date of publication. Nor will dependence be placed, in any instance, on mere hearsay or on second-hand knowledge. The Editors must investigate every question for themselves, resting satisfied only after they have exhausted all accessible sources of full and exact information.

In order that, on the head of thoroughness and accuracy, there may be no room for subsequent complaint, the information collected will be primarily submitted to persons of unquestioned competency, in whose character and judgment the public can have implicit confidence.

The reports of the Editors, from time to time, will be placed in the hands of G. MERCER ADAM, Esq. (Historian for the Province of Ontario), a gentleman well and favorably known throughout the Dominion of Canada, who has kindly consented to undertake the responsible

duties of Revising Editor. He will visit each place on the lines of railways, steamboats or stages, to test, in person, the accuracy, and, if possible, improve the information taken by the Editors. His report will be forwarded to the Editor-in-Chief. After the matter is in type proofs will be forwarded for final revision to gentlemen or ladies of recognized ability in the localities in which they reside. Every chance of allowing mistakes of fact or date to pass uncorrected will thus be avoided.

Equal pains will be taken to ensure correctness in the geography and topography of the Provinces and of their various districts. In addition to the descriptions comprised in the accounts of counties, districts, parishes, cities, towns and villages, the islands, lakes and rivers in each Province will be arranged in an Alphabetic list, with the distance of each from the nearest railway station or steamboat landing. Such a list will be contained in each volume, while the Ninth Volume will comprise a general Alphabetic Catalogue of all the islands, lakes and rivers in the Dominion of Canada, the natural peculiarities and historical associations of each of them being carefully noted.

The great domain of the Canadian Northwest—so little known to Foreigners and even to Canadians—will receive special prominence in the Gazetteer and History, and will be fully treated with reference to its historic past, in connection with the Fur Trade, the Indians that possessed it, and its present and future prospects as the great granary of the North American Continent and the home of thriving multitudes yet to inhabit it. The history, racial classification, tribal traditions, manners and customs of the aborigines of the continent will be fully treated in the pages of the work by competent writers on American ethnology.

The geology, mineralogy, botany, agricultural resources and coast and inland fisheries, will be dealt with as occasion may require.

Our great waterways and their significance from a commercial standpoint will have their fair share of attention.

Due prominence will be given to our vast net-work of railway communication. In the descriptions of cities, towns and villages mention will always be made of such lines as pass through them. The same plan will be adopted as to the ocean, lake and river steam vessels plying within the limits of the Dominion, or from our ports to those of other countries.

A Table of Railway, Steamboat and Stage Routes, showing the distances from the railway stations and the sea, lake and river ports to the cities, towns and villages in their vicinity, will be inserted in the Ninth Volume, or Volume of Maps, with a Key to the same.

Steamers plying in the waters of the Dominion of Canada and Ocean Steamers arriving at or leaving any of the ports will be fully described and arranged in the Ninth Volume.

A list of the Post Offices with their Money Order Offices and Savings Banks, an account of the Parcel Post system, a list of the Newspapers, Magazines, etc., with the names of their editors, proprietors and printers, subscription rates, and time and place of publica-

Township, City, Town, Village, Island, Lake and River in the Dominion of Canada.

tion, will be given for each Province, with a general list in the Ninth Volume.

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Further, the publisher would like to see, in each volume, pages adorned with fine engravings of some of the beautiful domestic animals which are to be met with in this country, such as horses, bulls, cows, sheep, pigs, etc. These would be inserted

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These charges include the photo and a blocked electrotype plate of the animal. No picture to be smaller than 2 x 4 ins., nor larger than 7 x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. To be paid for when the electro is delivered to the owner of the animal. Such contributions would give great value to the Gazetteer and History and help to make it a National Work.

When desired, descriptions would be given of churches, convents, colleges, schools, institutions, private residences, manufactories, mills, animals, etc., at a charge of four cents a word.

Views may be taken from any given point, by Messrs. WM. NOTMAN & SON, on all railway or steambot routes. Views not to be smaller than 2 x 4 ins., nor larger than 7 x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. The taking of the view, and the picture will cost from \$21 to \$51 according to size. When desired an electro-plate of the engraving would be furnished to the contributor at an extra cost of \$1 to \$3.50, blocked, ready for use,—to be paid for when proof of view is furnished to the contributor.

The descriptive matter of cities, towns, etc., will be printed in OLD STYLE BREVIER type.

The matter describing private residences, public institutions, lakes, rivers, railway routes, the number of artists, clergymen, advocates, barristers, notaries, physicians, public banks, private banks, savings banks, commercial callings, trades, etc., in each place, will be printed in OLD STYLE NONPAREIL type.

The publisher, as he has stated more fully in an accompanying letter, has had such a work as is here briefly outlined in his mind for many years. He is now of advanced age and has spent a busy life, but he entertains an earnest hope to see his long-cherished purpose at least in course of accomplishment before death gives him rest from his labors.

He feels convinced that such a work would be of infinite and manifold service to his country. It would tend to show the world

what the Dominion of Canada is, how vast and varied are its resources, by what classes of people it has hitherto been developed, what is actually being done for its further development, and what a grand future, under Providence, awaits the thrifty heirs of the hardy pioneers of a day that is gone. Unless the knowledge out of which such an encyclopedia could be compiled is gathered soon, the opportunity of collecting it will be sought in vain. As it is, those who have survived the infancy of British North America—the period between 1791 and the dawn of the emigration movement,—are few and far between. But there are still several who, though, like the publisher, they have long been in the sere and yellow leaf, received from those pioneers the story of the valiant struggle in which they won for their sons so glorious a heritage. One of this second generation, Mr. Canniff Haight, has recently given all patriotic Canadians a rich treat in "Country Life in Canada Fifty Years Ago." Though on the title-page he has placed the date limit of his personal recollections, he was able by remembered traditions to go back to the first settlement of the Bay of Quinté. What Mr. Haight has done for a portion of Ontario, what the Rev. Dr. Scadding, the historiographer of Toronto, has done for the capital of Ontario, and what Mr. J. M. LeMoine has done for the city of Quebec, the publisher would make it his aim to do for the whole broad realm of Canada. There are in every province hundreds of men like Mr. Haight in the wealth of their memories but without his gift of putting their recollections and inherited knowledge on record. By the plan already unfolded, all this dormant folk-lore (which must soon, unless some effort be made to secure it, be forever lost to us) could be placed at the disposal of the historian. There is not a corner in a county, not a business thoroughfare or fashionable avenue in our cities, that has not its own romance of industry which living men could tell. But in a few years the places that knew them will know them no more, and none will remain to restore to those places their associations with the past.

The publisher, therefore, appeals to the intelligent and patriotic public to rescue from oblivion many traits of our early history that do not deserve to perish, many names of worthy men and women, the benefit of whose brave and strenuous service we are enjoying today. For his part, he will do what he can to make the work a credit to Canada. With his staff of fellow-workers he will endeavor to make it all that so comprehensive an enterprise ought to be, full and readable and, above all, trustworthy.

He sincerely hopes that every public-spirited citizen of the Dominion of Canada will assist him in the publication of the Gazetteer and History by a timely subscription to the Nine Volumes, or to any volume, and especially by the contribution of such illustrations as will put this vast country, with all its wealth of resources, in its true light before the world.

THE PUBLISHER.

A VERY GREAT ENTERPRISE.*To the Editor of THE GAZETTE.*

SIR,—As an old resident of Montreal who takes a lively interest in its progress and in that of my fellow-citizens, I would beg respectfully to draw the attention of the public to what I may term a gigantic enterprise which is now being carried out by one of the worthiest and most respected men in town—I refer to the veteran publisher, Mr. John Lovell, and the *Dominion Gazetteer*, which he is about to bring out. The work is an immense one, particularly for a gentleman of Mr. Lovell's years, and that he should have gone to work upon it demonstrates the enterprising pluck of which he is possessed. The work, when completed, will be a monument to his perseverance and his energy in struggling with difficulties, which to many younger men would be altogether insurmountable. The enterprise is one in which every citizen of Montreal should take an interest. The *Gazetteer* will be invaluable to our business men, and I trust all who can do so will become subscribers, at once, so as to make the project an assured success from the commencement.

Yours truly,

W. D. STROUD.

MONTREAL, 15th Nov., 1886.

Extract from a letter of THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, K.C.B., D.C.L., &c.

I have looked through the Specimen pages of your proposed *Gazetteer* and *History*. If carried out, in manner indicated by those pages, it will be a work of the greatest value to the whole Dominion. It ought to be patronized largely by Canadians. Please put me down for a set.

Extract from a letter of J. M. LEMOINE, Esq., the Historian of Quebec.

You have my warmest praise for the completion of the literary venture outlined in your *Prospectus*. None but a veteran like you could dare conceive such a comprehensive project; none but an indefatigable worker could expect to compass such a task. If I can be of any service to any of your co-adjudicators in gathering and sifting information about old Quebec, please command my services. I can recommend you, from past experience, as an earnest and successful toiler in Canadian annals. I am pleased to find that years have not damped your ardor and that the glow of youth is still yours.

*Extract from a letter of GEO. STEWART, Jun., Esq., Author of *Canada under the Administration of the Earl of Dufferin*, Editor of *Stewart's Magazine*, &c.*

I have the *Prospectus* of the *Gazetteer* and *History* which you intend publishing. The great enterprise will have my best support. Such a work is needed, and I know no man in Canada better equipped to publish and direct such an undertaking than yourself. I wish you all success.

Lovell's Gazetteer and History.*To the Editor of THE GAZETTE.*

SIR,—In your issue of yesterday appears a very kind letter from W. D. STRoud, Esquire, in favor of my project. To this estimable citizen I beg to tender my most sincere thanks, not only for the letter but for the kind way in which he subscribed \$75 for nine volumes of my projected *Gazetteer* and *History*. His wish to see such a work issued did not end here. After signing his name for \$75, he said: "Mr. Lovell, in case your subscription list does not come up to your expectation, put me down for five additional sets, that is, put me down for \$300 to help your great enterprise." This magnificent offer is worthy of all praise. Every good man will glory in such a citizen. It has my heartfelt thanks. It is a noble contribution towards the issue of one of the greatest works ever attempted in this country. It will be a true *History* of over 10,000 places and a description of over 3,000 Lakes, Rivers, Islands, etc., in this wonderful and prosperous country.

To Mr. WM. DRYSDALE, publisher, and to other gentleman, I, also, beg to offer my thanks for their voluntary subscriptions and for having put my *Gazetteer* and *History* prominently forward through the Press and by their strong and forcible advocacy of the true value of the work.

In my personal canvass I have received substantial support and kind words of encouragement from leading citizens, both here and abroad. While I am thankful for what has been done towards the issue of my great work, I must say that the voluntary task I have imposed upon myself of making a personal canvass, at my time of life, is not always very cheering. But my heart is in the work. No wonder. For thirty years the thought of being of use to my country, by publishing a true *History* of every place in it, has cheerfully urged me on. While health and strength are mine I will persevere in my effort.

The importance of the work, for which I am struggling to obtain support must be my excuse for taking up so much of your valuable space.

Yours obediently,

JOHN LOVELL.

MONTREAL, 16th Nov., 1886.

Extract from a letter of SYDNEY R. BELLINGHAM, Esq., formerly a resident of Montreal, now residing at Castle Bellingham in Ireland.

I have the *Prospectus* of your elaborate National Canadian work. I herewith return a signed order for a complete set of your *Gazetteer* and *History*. The work merits encouragement. It is satisfactory to read the caution that the projector of this costly enterprise will not commit himself until a sufficient number of subscribers have sent in their names to cover cost of publication.

Extract from a letter of a Canadian gentleman, now residing in New York.

I have your letter and *Prospectus*. I glory in your decision. Put me down for two sets of the *Gazetteer* and *History* and for a loan of \$1500, in case your subscription list covers cost of publication. The work must be of great value to the Dominion.

Extract from a letter of a gentleman residing in Ottawa.

I am rejoiced to see that your wonted fires are again blazing up in the *Prospectus* of the great and comprehensive work it foreshadows.

VOLUME I.
LOVELL'S
GAZETTEER AND HISTORY

OF EVERY
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VILLAGE, ISLAND, LAKE AND RIVER
IN THE

EIGHT PROVINCES OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA,

IN NINE VOLUMES, INCLUDING A VOLUME OF MAPS, &c., AS FOLLOWS:

VOL. 1. ONTARIO,	VOL. 5. MANITOBA,
2. QUEBEC,	6. BRITISH COLUMBIA,
3. NEW BRUNSWICK,	7. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
4. NOVA SCOTIA,	8. NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,*
9. A Volume of Eight beautiful MAPS, as perfect as skilled Draughtsmen can make them,	

WITH LISTS OF THE ISLANDS, LAKES AND RIVERS, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED,
TABLES OF RAILWAY, STEAMBOAT AND STAGE ROUTES WITH A KEY,

LIST OF THE POST OFFICES WITH THEIR MONEY ORDER OFFICES AND SAVINGS BANKS,
LIST OF THE NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, &c.,

WITH THE NAMES OF THEIR EDITORS, PROPRIETORS AND PRINTERS, SUBSCRIPTION RATES, WHEN AND
WHERE PUBLISHED IN EACH PROVINCE,

POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES, GENERAL STATISTICS, &c.

VOLUME I.—ONTARIO.

Montreal:
PUBLISHED BY JOHN LOVELL;
PRINTED AND BOUND BY JOHN LOVELL & SON.

1887-89.

* Under this title will be included the Districts of Keewatin, Assinibola, Saskatchewan, Alberta,
Athabasca, &c., with their Towns and Villages, as far as the places in them can be reached.

SPECIMEN PAGES OF THE HISTORY OF VILLAGES IN ONTARIO.

FONTHILL, formerly called Canbyville, a village in the townships of Pelham and Thorold, county of Welland, is built on a beautiful site. A long avenue of maple and chestnut trees gives it a picturesque and romantic appearance. In 18 this place was dense forest. The earliest settler was Benjamin Canby. He built the first house on the west side on which the village now stands. Then nearly all the wilderness belonged to him. His nephew, Thomas Canby, became his heir. The next pioneer was Caleb Swazy, a gentleman of Dutch extraction. He owned the east side. The land in the surrounding country was of excellent quality, especially on the ridge that runs around the south side of Lake Ontario to Hamilton, and it was generally occupied by a sturdy, laborious and persevering class of well-to-do farmers. The business foundation of the village was the erection of a hotel or tavern, kept by Joseph Hill. It was not free from the vices of its class and time, and chance travellers joined with its usual *habitués* in making their lives shorter beneath its roof. In 18 the tavern and its carousers received a well merited check. Half a dozen brave Washingtonians who visited this place and formed a total abstinence society, gained several converts from the tavern and the surrounding country. Men who never drank joined the ranks for the sake of example. The authors of this desirable reform had reason to rejoice over their wonderful success. Although its later career has not been quite in harmony with its early progress, Fonthill possesses many advantages. In 1837 the "Father of Fonthill," Mr. Dexter D'Everardo, made his appearance. He started a small store and a school at the same time, in separate rooms, in a hotel still standing, and kept by Mr. Osborne. A schoolhouse was built in 1844 and opened by Owen Lawrence with a dozen pupils in attendance. Religious services were first held in 18 by Episcopalian, and afterwards by Methodists, in Mitchell's paint and waggon shop. The Baptists built the first church. Elder Way, an earnest and devoted man, went himself with the farmers into the woods to cut down and hew the timber for the purpose. The next place of worship was built in 1852 by the Universalists, and was afterwards sold to the Methodists. About this time a large building was erected by the enterprising Mr. D'Everardo, the upper portion of which was used as a concert hall and the lower floor as a printing and publishing house, owned and supervised by that worthy gentleman. In this office was published the *Fonthill Advertiser* which had but a short career. The publisher, not meeting with the success he had anticipated, and which he most justly deserved, and not being able to pay the wages agreed upon to his employees, furnished them with ink, paper and the use of type and presses wherewith to start another paper, of which they were to have the profits accruing from the sale and the advertisements. The new publication enjoyed a prosperous life.

In 1848 the village had a school for young ladies, in which were taught all the most useful as well as ornamental accomplishments; an

ambrotype artist, a merchant tailor, boot and shoe stores, cabinet manufactories and numberless other indications of business activity. Fonthill had also a high reputation for the manufacture of tobacco and cigars, by which some forty years ago it was as well known throughout the Province as it is now by its admirable and thriving nurseries.

Welland, in becoming the county town, naturally attracted the principal business enterprise. But Fonthill will never be considered a mere ordinary village by those who remember its former greatness, and who still talk affectionately of the weekly scientific lectures in the old concert hall and of the literary circle whose prestige and influence are unforgetten still.

Morris, Stone & Wellington's nurseries, the largest in Canada, are situated here. The Montreal, Dominion and Great North Western Telegraph Co., the registrar's office for the County and Surrogate court, and the county clerk's office, are in the village. It is 4 miles from Port Robinson, a station on the Welland railway, 4 from Welland, the county town, 10 from St. Catharines, 12 from the Falls of Niagara, 100 from Toronto. Pop. 300—125 f., 175 m—50 c, 250 p.*

Fonthill has 300 houses: 300 brick, 300 stone, 300 wooden, 300 streets. It has

2 cemeteries	2 factories	1 hotel	1 post office
4 churches	3 general stores	1 nursery	1 registry office
		1 telegraph office	

1 advocate, 4 clergymen, 1 notary, 3 physicians
 2 bakers | 1 Canning and 1 harnessmaker | 2 shoemakers
 2 butchers | Fruit Drying | 2 lumber dealers | 1 tinsmith
 2 carpenters | Co. | 1 insurance agt | 1 piano agent
 1 carriage maker | 3 grocers | 1 painter

Among the principal inhabitants are:

COMFORT WM., M.D., physician and surgeon

D'EVERARDO DEXTER, registrar county of Welland

EMMETT JAMES O., M.D., physician and surgeon

KINSMAN AVERY B., carriage maker

KINSMAN DANSON, postmaster, general store

MORRIS, STONE & WELLINGTON, extensive nurseries

RICH ALLAN B., general store

SMITH THOMAS, hotel

TANNER WM., lumber merchant

NORTH BAY—A wonderful village—marvelous in its growth—in its prosperity. It is beautifully situated on Lake Nipissing, in the township of Widdifield and in the district of Nipissing. It is one of the principal divisional points of the Canadian Pacific railway. Here large repair shops and running sheds are erected, and employment given to a large number of mechanics and laborers by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The Northern and Northwestern railway has a connection here with the C. P. R.

The name North Bay is taken from the beautiful Horseshoe Bay, which Lake Nipissing cuts out of the township of Widdifield. Horseshoe Bay has delightful bathing beaches, and Lake Nipissing is famous for herring, maskinongé, bass, pike, sturgeon, etc., fishing. Game in the neighborhood is abundant. The sportsman, the angler, may here enjoy good sport and a rich harvest in

* Pop. population; f females; m males; c Catholic; p Protestant.

SPECIMEN PAGES—FOR QUEBEC VOLUME.

LOVELL'S
GAZETTEER AND HISTORY

COUNTY, DISTRICT, PARISH, TOWNSHIP, CITY, TOWN
VILLAGE, ISLAND, LAKE AND RIVER

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Expressed for Lowell's Gazetteer and History of the Dominion of Canada.

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THE BEGINNINGS OF MONTREAL.

(FROM LOVELL'S GAZETTEER AND HISTORY.)

Many places on this continent that are noted for their manufactures, commerce, wealth and culture, had not even a name when the nineteenth century began. Those who can look back over a hundred years of corporate existence could be easily enumerated, while those whose span of life extends over twice that period are of exceptional antiquity. Of cities of this last category Canada has, at least, her proportionate share. In all the older provinces of the Dominion, and especially in Quebec, there are important towns, not the least of whose titles to distinction is that they have risen on the sites of the little fortresses or missions of the seventeenth century. Nor is their claim to the nobility that comes from remembered generations shaded by the doubt that often overhangs such pretensions. On the contrary, no patent of rank, bearing the sign manual of royalty itself, is more worthy of credit. For, at the founding of every parish and at the most significant acts in the lives of the individual parishioners, the Church was present, a witness not to be gainsaid. The consequence is that, not only can we trace the course of settlement from the very beginning, along the whole range of territory comprised under the name of New France, but it has also been found possible to follow up the fortunes of every member of every Canadian family to the first who bore the name on this side of the Atlantic. The collection and arrangement of this great mass of parochial registers, so as to constitute a national genealogy, has been due to the learning and energy of one scholar, ABBÉ CYPRIEN TANGUAY, whose name the whole Canadian race shall ever hold in honor. Now we know from that erudite and conscientious inquirer that before the close of the year 1700 there were no less than forty-six parishes established and in regular operation in the province of Quebec. The Government of Nova Scotia has the registers of Port Royal from 1700 to 1726, while those dating from the latter year to 1755 are in the hands of the Archbishop of Halifax. There is also a collection of similar documents for the period prior to 1700, but it has suffered too much from the ravages of time or the neglect of its guardians to be of much service for historical research. Nevertheless, it is to Annapolis or Port Royal that some historians have conceded the

primacy among Canadian cities. It became the nucleus of a European settlement in 1605 (the St. Croix enterprise having proved abortive), and from that date till the present has continued, under some auspices or other, to be a local habitation for Europeans or their descendants. Quebec was founded in 1608 by Samuel de Champlain, and in 1634 Three Rivers began its civic career. To it, however, belongs the honor of having attracted the attention of Champlain, on his first voyage up the St. Lawrence in 1603, as a locality well adapted for a settlement. The birth-date usually assigned to Montreal as a civilized community is 1642. When in 1892 Americans of every name shall be commemorating, as is most meet, the discovery of this western hemisphere by Columbus, four hundred years before, the people of Montreal will also be celebrating the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of their city by De Maisonneuve. But its antiquity ought not really to be bounded by that formal act. Even if we pass over the fact that Champlain had actually, in 1611, begun the work of clearing and building on the very point that De Maisonneuve subsequently selected for his fortress and habitation—giving it, in fact, the very name, *Place Royale*, which it bore long afterwards—it must not be forgotten that Montreal is one of the rare instances of a European city having been superimposed upon an Indian town. More than a hundred years before De Maisonneuve, with the solemn rites of the Church, consecrated to the Virgin Mother the capital of his colony, a fortified *bourgade* stood at the base of the trapeze hill from which Montreal receives its name. How long it had occupied that position of pre-eminence we can only conjecture. But the fact that in the early part of the sixteenth century it was the strong dwelling-place of an apparently thriving community shows that its admirable natural advantages had been recognized even by the rude predecessors of its civilized inhabitants. The sight that greeted the eyes of the hardy mariner of St. Malo and his brave companions was an augury of the greatness and prosperity of Montreal in days to come, when the din of strife should have been succeeded by the sounds of manifold industry.

Of the origin, career and ultimate fate of Hochelaga our knowledge is unhappily scanty. Still

enough is known to justify us in dividing the history of the city into three periods: the aboriginal, the French and the British. Each of these periods has features of human interest peculiar to itself and deserving of careful study.

It was no blind chance that planted those rude primeval warriors, hunters and husbandmen on the spot where Jacques Cartier found them. For security, for shelter, for convenience of rendezvous, for purposes of traffic, no point could present better facilities. It was the same instinct that guided the half-civilized hordes of the early eastern world to the sites of Nineveh, of Babylon, of Memphis, of Tyre, which impelled the children of the forest to make a stronghold of Hochelaga. Though they could not conceive the possibilities of its development under a direction superior to their own, they saw that the situation was favorable for the supply of their rude needs, and thus unconsciously predicted its remoter and grander destinies. Those destinies had, indeed, been marked out by patient, far-seeing Nature, in the very dawn of time. The slow preparation for fulfilment began when the primeval germ of the continent rose, bleak and lifeless, above the archæan sea. By the unhurrying action of mighty forces below and above, its foundations had been laid deep and solid. The throes of the volcano raised aloft its mountain bulwarks. True father of waters, the first born of American rivers, had indicated it as the entrepot of nations to be born, ere yet the Mississippi Valley had emerged from the primal ocean. *Tanta molis erat Romanam condere gentem.* A tremendous task, accomplished without haste, and yet without rest in the long lapse of succeeding ages that have left their impress in the rocky mosaic, where (as science tells us) the eldest of living things, the creature of life's dawn, the first denizen of Canada, has engraved the story of its birth and death—and yet, all this was but preliminary to the great end in view, was but the building of the stage on which an act in the drama of humanity should be performed in the ripeness of the years.

If the theory that identifies them with a branch of the great nation of the Huron-Iroquois be correct, it was not merely in the designation of our commercial capital that Jacques Cartier's Indians proved themselves prophets. According to Mr. Horatio Hale (than whom few are better qualified to speak with authority on the subject), the weight of evidence fixes the date of the Iroquois confederacy at about the middle of the fifteenth century. The name of the chief to whom that scheme of offensive and defensive alliance is due is known to many readers from the poem in which Longfellow has made such skilful use of the music of Indian words. But the Hiawatha of fact and the "Hiawatha" of poetry are two different characters. An Onondaga of high rank, "he had long," says Mr. Hale, "beheld with grief the evils which afflicted not only his own nation, but all the other tribes about them, through the continual wars in which they were engaged, and the misgovernment and miseries at home which these wars produced." He, therefore, devised the plan of a league or federation for the Iroquois tribes by which, while the general control should be lodged in a federal senate, composed of elected representatives, each

nation should still retain its own council and the management of its own affairs. It was, in fact, the system of Imperial federation and home rule combined. He first of all laid his proposal before his own people. But his rival Atotarho, a bad, ambitious, despotic man, intrigued so successfully as to stifle debate and defeat Hiawatha's plans. The latter then determined to appeal to the other tribes. He set out for the country of the Caniengas, called by the French the Agniers, and by the English, the Mohawks. There, with the aid of Dekanawidah, he secured the assent of the Caniengas, and a day was appointed for a great meeting at which the other four tribes should also be present by their deputies. At that time the Five Nations occupied the region extending from the head waters of the Hudson to the Genesee—the Mohawks being the most easterly and the Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas following westward in the order named. The Onondagas, being central, were the most influential, and, so, when Hiawatha's plan was adopted, the pre-eminence was accorded to the chief of that tribe, who had originally been an anti-federalist. The provisions and obligations of the League, as described by Mr. Hale, reflect the utmost credit on the political sagacity of the Iroquois. His account reads almost like a forecast of the scheme conceived and carried out by Canadian statesmen four hundred years afterwards. And if the people of Hochelaga were of the Huron-Iroquois stock, and the bulk of the evidence tends to that conclusion, it is, at least, a noteworthy fact that the aboriginal forerunner of the greatest city of the Canadian federation should have been built and tenanted by a race in which the federal idea had taken such fruitful root.

Mr. Hale even ventures to suggest that the Huron-Iroquois, who had their pristine seat on the Lower St. Lawrence, may have been originally an offshoot of that pre-Celtic race, of which the Basques are the only unmixed surviving remnant, the Basque and Iroquois tongues presenting some marked resemblances in structure. In connection with this theory the early visits of the Basque fishermen to Newfoundland and the Gulf of St. Lawrence are not unworthy of notice. But, whatever grounds there may be for this hypothesis, it was neither as models of statecraft nor as long-lost kinsmen, that Champlain and his successors regarded their Iroquois neighbors. Some authors have maintained that Cartier's Hochelagans were not of Huron-Iroquois, but of Algonquin stock, basing their contention on the statement of certain Algonquins who were at Ville-Marie at the Feast of the Assumption, in the year 1642. Those Indians said that they were of the nation that had formerly possessed the island. Four years later, moreover, an Algonquin tribe manifested a desire to settle on the island as their fatherland. Abbé Faillon has, however, made it clear that the pretensions of those Algonquins might be well founded, without their story casting any doubt on the Huron-Iroquois origin of the Hochelagans of 1535. In fact, there appears to have been a series of alternate occupations of the whole St. Lawrence region by both those great Indian races. Sir William Dawson suggests that the Hochelagans

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were neither of the Algonquin family, nor precisely of that of the Huron-Iroquois, but a remnant of an ancient and decaying nation to which the Erie and some other tribes belonged. This nation, he thinks, may have had historical relations with the now extinct Alleghans or Mound-Builders of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and, latterly, with the Huron-Iroquois; but, at the epoch of French discovery, was on the point of extinction, hemmed in between the aggressive Iroquois nations, on the south, and the barbarous Algonquins, on the north, and holding the stronghold of Hochelaga as its last fortress on the St. Lawrence. As to their language, he also thinks, though it resembled the Iroquois in many leading words, it was still a separate dialect. Mr. Horatio Hale, on the other hand, includes the Erie in the Huron-Iroquois stock, and, as to any relations of them and their kindred with the Mound-Builders, he refers to a strange tradition, found among both the Huron-Iroquois and the Algonquin tribes, to the effect that they had all once formed an alliance against a common foe, the very Mound-Builders in question.

There is one point, however, as to which all the writers on the Hochelagans are more or less agreed—the Iroquois affinities of the language that they spoke. On this question, the testimony of Abbé Cuoq may be regarded as final, and the conclusion of that learned philologist, supported by ample evidence, is that the words in Cartier's lists were spoken by tribes of Iroquois speech, or of a language very nearly akin to it. It is no less certain that when Champlain arrived in the country, the Huron-Iroquois tribes had disappeared. Their transmigration has been explained in several different ways. It may, however, help us to a solution of the problem, if we try to ascertain how they came to be settled at Hochelaga.

The history of France, fertile in surprises, has no more striking feature than the appearance, in an age which produced the *Importants* and the *Petit-Mâtres*, of such a company of Christian men and women as *La Société de Notre Dame de Montréal*. One writer has qualified that age as an age of disguises, of masquerades; and, coming fresh from the story of the *Fronde* to such characters and aims as those of "Messieurs et Dames," one might be almost tempted to regard them, too, as players in some profane masque in which the *dramatis persona* were saints and martyrs and holy virgins. But, marked as is the contrast, the righteous of that unrighteous age, if fewer in number, were no less real than those who were found at the other extreme of the moral scale. No one has painted the corruption of the time in which the Montreal mission had its birth in more lurid colors than the latest biographer of M. Olier. And to the same faithful pen we owe some of the clearest and most truthful portraits of those heroes and heroines of Christian chivalry, whose words and deeds form the subject of so interesting a chapter in our history. If, however, we would know the truth as to the aspirations of the founders of Montreal, we have in the *Véritables Motifs*, written in 1643 (probably, as Abbé Verreau thinks, by M.

Olier himself), a source of knowledge which makes the consultation of any secondary authority no longer necessary. Turning, then, to that remarkable work, which, until the *Société Historique* undertook its re-publication, was virtually inaccessible to ordinary students, we find that the motives which prompted the mission in the wilderness to which the commercial metropolis of Canada owes its origin, were four in number.

• * * * *

Standing on this point, then, let us in fancy see the little town—a veritable *civitas Dei* in the pious yearnings of its founders—as it grew up beneath the diligent hands of those servants of God and friends of man. Opposite it lay St. Helen's, now the beautiful island park of the Canadian metropolis, so named by Champlain in honor of his wife, Helen Bouillé, and near by the Isle St. Paul, called after Paul Chomédy de Maisonneuve. Away behind rose Mount Royal, crowned with budding verdure, while past the little settlement swept the mighty St. Lawrence—both names recalling Jacques Cartier, the brave harbinger of De Maisonneuve.

• * * * *

The first colonists of Montreal, according to lists which we owe to the laborious research of Abbé Verreau, were M. de Maisonneuve, Father Poncet, M. de Puiseaux, Mlle. Mance, Mme. de la Peltre, Mlle. Catherine Barré, Jean Gorry, Jean Robelin, Augustin Hébert, Antoine Damien, Jean Caillot, Pierre Lainery, Nicolas Godé and Françoise Gadois, his wife, and their four children. All these were in Montreal in the summer of 1642. During the succeeding twelve months (1642-43) the following additions were made to the population: Gilbert Barbier, J. B. Legardeur de Repentigny, Guillaume Boissier, Bernard Berté, Pierre Laforest, Henri —, César Leger, Jean Caron, Léonard Lucot dit Barbeau, Jacques Haudubert, Jean Massé, Mathurin Serrurier, Jean Bte. Damien, Jacques Boni, Jean Phillettes, Pierre Didier, Pierre Quesnel, Julien Pothier, — Bellanger, Louis Godé, Louis d'Ailleboust and Barbe de Boulogne, his wife, Mlle. Phillipine de Boulogne, Catherine Lezeau, Jean Mattemalle, Pierre Bigot, Guillaume Lebeau, M. David de la Touze, Fathers Joseph Imbert Duperon, Ambroise Davout and Gabriel Dreuillettes. Further research may make some additions to this roll of honor, which every Montrealer ought to prize as the most precious of possessions. The bearers of some of these names are represented by numerous and prosperous descendants.

• * * * *

Against the raids of the Iroquois the little town was considered secure, but there was another foe against whose encroachments no thought of defence had as yet occurred to the settlers. "In the month of December, 1642" (we take the description from Abbé Faillon's *Histoire de la Colonie Française*), "an unforeseen event that overtook those pious colonists increased their confidence in the divine goodness. Nor, if we judge by the results which followed, can we help thinking that God only permitted it in order to give them a fresh mark of His

fatherly care. When M. de Maisonneuve selected the Place Royale as the site of the Fort of Ville-Marie, the locality, as already mentioned, seemed to offer many advantages. But, not having yet resided in the country, he did not foresee that the River St. Lawrence, notwithstanding its breadth, which is some three-quarters of a league at that point, might leave its bed and inundate the neighboring grounds. In the month of December, in the same year, 1642, it overflowed its banks to an extraordinary degree, and in a few moments covered all the environs of the Fort. At last, as the flood augmented more and more, everyone retired within that place of safety and had recourse to prayer to turn aside so disastrous a visitation. The little stream on the bank of which the Fort had been built had already begun to overflow, when M. de Maisonneuve, moved by a lively sentiment of faith and trust, conceived the design of planting a cross on the bank of the river, so that it might please God to keep it within its bounds, if it were for His glory, or that He might make known His will, if He wished to be served in some other part of the island, in case the lately erected habitation should be overwhelmed by the waters. He declared his purpose to the Jesuit Fathers, who approved of it, and also made it publicly known to the colonists, who, aware of the purity of his intentions, were of one heart with him as to the religious act which he had determined on. He accordingly set up the cross, at the same time making a solemn promise to God to carry another cross to the summit of the mountain, if his prayer should be heard. But it was God's will to purify the faith of those zealous colonists, as He had formerly perfected Abraham by the trials to which He exposed him. The waters still rose, rolling in great waves, till they had filled up the ditches of the Fort, approaching even to the threshold, and menacing with their fury the buildings in which were stored the munitions of war and the provisions for the subsistence of the colony. Nevertheless, alarming though the spectacle was, none murmured at the dispensation which they accepted without fear and even without disquietude, though it was midwinter, even the day of the Lord's Nativity. M. de Maisonneuve was especially courageous, hoping that in good time his prayer would be heard. And that is just what happened, for the waters, having lingered a while at the gate of the Fort, without passing further, gradually retired, and thus freed the colony from the threatened danger."

M. de Maisonneuve, in his gratitude at so signal a deliverance, was not forgetful of his vow. Workmen were employed to clear a path up the mountain, while the great cross was being hewed into shape, and on the 6th of January (Epiphany), 1643, all being in readiness, the cross was solemnly blessed and the procession set out on its journey up the mountain. M. de Maisonneuve bore the cross himself, though it was of no light weight and though the road was rough. An altar was duly erected on the mountain, and M. Dupeiron celebrated mass, Madame de la Peltre being the first to communicate. For long afterwards the cross was the destination of pious pilgrimages. So ended the first Montreal flood of which history has preserved the record.

The Iroquois, whose notice the settlers had happily escaped during the first few months, no sooner saw what was taking place, than they put forth all their ingenuity and malice in their efforts to undo the work and to exterminate the workers.

Some Algonquins, having slain an Iroquois, sought refuge within the walls of the Fort from the tribesmen who undertook to avenge his death. The pursuers saw the fugitives enter the gates, but not being numerous enough to assail the colony, they contented themselves with a stealthy examination of the defences against their return in stronger force. It was not long till the murdered Iroquois was more than avenged. In June, 1643, sixty Hurons, proceeding from their country with letters from the Jesuit Fathers, came upon a band of Iroquois near the place now well-known as Lachine, to whom in order to secure immunity for themselves, they treacherously suggested an attack on Ville-Marie. The Iroquois accepted the advice, and detailed forty of their number, all picked warriors, to carry out the raid. It so happened that just then six Frenchmen were engaged in building at some distance from the Fort, and these, by a feigned retreat, were decoyed into the hands of the enemy. Three met their fate on the spot. The other three were taken prisoners. As no danger had been apprehended to these workmen—the scene of their labors being only about two hundred feet from the Fort itself, it was not till they failed to make their appearance at the usual hour for their return that any anxiety was felt for their safety. — The fears of the governor and his companions were soon realized. The lifeless body of Guillaume Boissier, bearing the marks of fierce struggle and triumphant savage ferocity, was a silent, but eloquent witness of Ville-Marie's initial tragedy. Sadly and reverently the remains of the dead pioneer were borne back within the precincts of the town, and on the same day were solemnly laid to rest in a small enclosure set apart for a burying-ground *ad confluxum magni et parvi fluminis*. This first cemetery, a small triangular area at the extremity of Pointe à Callières, was used until 1654, when that of the Hôtel-Dieu succeeded it. The reflection that the spot was devoted to such a purpose, and that it received the dust and ashes of Ville-Marie's first dead is another added to the many claims which that earliest nucleus of their city has upon the people of Montreal. And yet there is not either on the Custom House or in its neighborhood the least indication of its historic and hallowed associations. "What place more venerable in all the island of Montreal?" wrote M. l'Abbé Verreau, a few years ago, in a remarkable paper contributed to the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, on "The Founders of Montreal." "On that very spot rises one of those superb and costly cut-stone edifices which the Government constructs for the public service. It is well known as Her Majesty's Custom House. Now, a few marble tablets, with suitable inscriptions set at the entrance of that palatial structure—which in our days takes the place of the ancient Fort or Château, or inserted in the exterior of its walls, would be at once an ornament to the building and a reminder of

the events of which its site was the scene. For there, on that tongue of land, formed by the St. Lawrence and the little stream that runs beneath Commissioners street, were built the first palisade, the first Fort, the first habitation, the first chapel of Ville-Marie, and there, too, were laid to rest in peace the first whom the grasp of death tore from the little colony. If our federal Government, if our local Government, if our municipal authorities are too poor to perform that simple act of justice and of gratitude, surely any one of those millionaires, whose wealth has been gained from the resources of that land of the Iroquois, which was conquered by the brave founders of Ville-Marie, might undertake the task." It is not credible that such an appeal should be made in vain, and wherever it may take effect, it is to be hoped that, ere long, De Maisonneuve and his brave and pious companions will be fitly commemorated on the scene of their noble labors. How perilous was the task which they had undertaken the disfigured body of poor Boissier sadly revealed. A few days later, the bodies of two of his companions, Bernard Berté and Pierre Laforest, generally called *P'Avengnat*, were discovered in the bush. Of the three taken prisoners one escaped; the others were tortured and burned by the Iroquois. After that display of savage enmity the hostile Indians seldom ceased infesting Ville-Marie.

Meanwhile, M. de Maisonneuve kept on the defensive. The consciousness that on his prudence and judgment the safety of the infant colony depended made him careful not to provoke an encounter with the savages. Again and again he resisted the demands of the bolder spirits of his small garrison, sensible of the fearful risks of their situation, should the Iroquois determine to assail the colony *en masse*. Fearless on his own account, he had not dreamed that his policy of self-restraint would incur the imputation of lack of courage. But, when after the loss of five of their number, the colonists became more and more impotent in their appeals to him to lead them against the foe, it began to dawn upon him that his motives were liable to be misunderstood, and that the only way to convince the impatient of the wisdom of his course was to give them, under his own leadership, an opportunity of testing their exuberant bravery. Hitherto, his plans for the protection of the settlement had been admirably devised. Those whose duties made it necessary that they should pass daily beyond the environs of the Fort, had been daily required to set out and return at the sound of the bell, so as to guard against surprise from the Indians who were wont to conceal themselves in the underwood. Another effective source of protection consisted in a number of well-trained dogs, whose instinct enabled them to scent the Iroquois. Every morning regularly, these sagacious animals, headed by a bitch of rare endowments, well-named Pilot, formed themselves into a patrol and made a reconnoitring tour all over the town. Pilot was a veritable martinet and allowed no skulking or lagging on the part of her canine brigade. Her own young she trained to be genuine dogs of war, administering discipline when they disobeyed orders by cuffs and bites, and never forgetting to punish

in due time those who misbehaved while on duty. On perceiving any traces of the Iroquois, she turned back promptly and made straight for the Fort, uttering her warning bay, to intimate that danger was nigh. But even the soldierly qualities of Pilot, and the faithful services that she rendered, only made the malcontents more dissatisfied, as they saw the honors of war carried off by a dog. To no purpose De Maisonneuve counselled delay, representing that they were far too few to expose themselves to the multitude of the enemy, by whom a loss that to them would be destruction would hardly be felt. At last the governor received a hint that his protective policy had been miscon-

• • • • •
Montreal is distant from Toronto, 333 miles; from Quebec, 180 miles; from St. John, N.B., 430 miles; from Halifax, N.S., 852 miles; from Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, 880 miles; from Winnipeg, Man., 1403 miles; from Victoria, B.C., 2906 miles; from Battleford, N.W.T., 1903 miles; from New York, U.S., 400 miles; from Boston, Mass., 230 miles; from Liverpool, Eng., 2750. Pop. 210,000—100,000 f, 110,000 m; 130,000 c, 80,000 p.

Montreal has 40,000* houses, etc.:

12,500 brick	500 dashed	100 marble
500 dark stone	20,400 lime stone	6,000 wooden
671 avenues, streets, etc.:		
30 avenues	2 parks	4 roads
7 blocks	18 places	13 squares
6 courts	100 private gardens	346 streets
26 lanes	0 public gardens	63 terraces

ooo academies and schools, among them are the:

Académie Bourgogne	Gymnastic school	Mrs. Mercer's Ladies Boarding and Day School
Académie commerciale	High sch. of Montreal	Protestant Commis-
Académie catholique	High school, Prepar-	sioner school
Académie de le Mat- trasse St Pierre	Jac-Carter Model sch.	Royal Canadian school
Acad. du Sacré Coeur	Model school	St. Ann's school
Académie de l'Assomption	McGill Normal school	St. Anne's academy
Académie de St. Louis de Gonzague	Misses Forster's Lad- dies school	Antoine school
Ann Street school	Misses Symmers & Blane's Young Lad- dies school	St. John's Parochial school
Asile Nasarre for the blind	Model sch. NotreDame	St. John's school
Bellot's school	Montreal academy	St. Joseph's academy
Bishop's Music school	Mrs. Macchand's Acad	St. Lawrence school
British and Can school	Mrs. G. M. Miller and Miss Pitt's school	St. Patrick's school
Christian Bros. school		Young Ladies' Ed
College school		Establishment
		Young Ladies' semy

86 benevolent societies:

5 aged & infirm women	7 gratuitions dispense-	1 Prot boys home
2 associations on	carries of medicine	1 " " orphan asylum
farm of Marie	Hervey institute	2 reformatory schools
4 aids for children	1 home for friendless	1 society bienveillante
1 Canadian society	women	2 St. George's De
for prevention of cruelty to animals	1 industrial school	Bonsecours
1 Canadian mutual insurance association	1 infant school	1 société des artisans canadien-français
1 cords not francials	1 Irish orphans boys	1 society for the pro- tection of women
1 charitable	and girls institut-	and children
1 ch of End and home	1 Irish Friends be-	1 society of ladies of
1 confectionary society	jail for females	charity of St
1 couvent de la misericorde	lady boarders	Patrick's cong
1 deaf and dumb institution for boys	l'union des commis-	1 soci St. Vincent de Paul
1 for girls	marats des commis-	1 St Andrew's home
3 dispensaries	1 M. Royal institu-	1 St. George's home
1 Eng working men's b'nef society	tion for protestant deaf	1 union St. Joseph
1 fremont benevo-	mutual benefit	1 union St. Peter
1 general benevo-	1 night refuges	1 union prayers and
1 for girls and women leaving jail	1 Notre Dame de Lourdes charity	good works
1 Fraser institute free public library	1 orphan girls	1 united prot working men's ben society
6 general hospitals	1 wayward girls out of place	1 union hospital
		2 visiting sick daily
		1 women's protective imming society

*The figures are merely inserted to give an idea of how the enumeration of houses, avenues, streets, churches, public buildings, trades, etc., etc., will be inserted by the Editors who are to take the necessary information for LOVELL'S GAZETTEER AND HISTORY.

Montreal—Continued.

69 churches and 2 synagogues :			4 druggists, wholesale
8 baptist	12 episcopal	1 reformed episcopal	225 dry goods, wholesale
43 catholico	13 methodist	1 unitarian	200 dry goods, retail
3 congregational	16 presbyterian	9 jewish synagogues	13 engineers :
154 clerical profession :			6 civil 1 military 7 mining
1 catholic archibishop	2 baptist ministers	15 presbyterian min	25 grocers, wholesale
1 episcopal bish p	3 congregation' min	1 reformed episcopal	200 grocers, retail
1 reformed epil bishop	15 episcopalian "	1 unitarian	22 hardware, wholesale
100 catholic priests	18 methodist "	3 jewish rabbis	50 hardware, retail
3 colleges :			177 hotels, among them are the :
Bishop's	Diocesan theological	Presbyterian	Albion City Richelieu
College de Montréal	Grand seminaire	St Marie	American house Grand Central St James
Congregational	McGill	Wesleyan	Balmoral New York house St Lawrence hall
116 educational institutions :			Canadian Pacific Notre Dame Windsor
24 academies	8 high schools	1 music school	6 libraries :
10 boarding schools	1 kindergarten	3 normal schools	5 lending 1 public
9 colleges	4 model schools	15 preparatory schls	1 Redpath museum
45 day schools	9 gymnasiums	3 universities	1368 manufacturers :
80 educational professors :			8 agricultural implets
16 divinity	15 latin	8 music	1 colored, glazed and
8 Hebrew	8 law	9 physical culture	2 plated papers
6 Greek	17 medicine	9 veterinarian	3 condiments for
53 public buildings :			4 cattle
Art gallery	G.T. Railway offices	Nazareth Infant schl	5 artificial limbs
Bank of B.N.A.	Grey nursery	And Infants' schl for	6 auto lighting
Bank of Montreal	Hovey Come Isol-	Blind children for	7 baby linens
Banque du Peuple	ers' building	Notre Dame hospital	8 bakeries
Banque Jacq. Cartier	Hervey institute	Pestilence	9 baking powder
Banque Ville Mario	High school	House of industry	10 bands
Banque de l'Assurance Can. Pacific R. offices	Holiday General des	Prest Invant home	11 bank stamps
City and District Sav-	Souers Griss	Orphan asylum	12 barrels
Inga bank	Hospice St. Charles	Reformatory school	13 bankts
City Hall	Hotel Dieu hospital	Seminary St. Sulpice	14 bedding
Commercial de Montréal	Jacques Cartier Nor-	St Bridge's asylum	15 bellow's
Commercial exchange	minal school	St. Louis' asylum	16 blindfold tables
Court house	Louis Riel school	Standard Life Ass Co	17 blisters
Custom house	McGill university	Wesleyan college	18 blocking
Examination asylum	Mechanics institute	Young Men's Chris-	19 blacking books
Examining warehouse	Montreal Gas Co.	tian association.	20 boiler coverings
Grand seminary	Mont Telegraph Co		21 boilers, steam
3 universities :			22 bookbinders' ma-
Laval	McGill college	Bishop's college	23 blacksmiths' tools
—			24 blueing
Mercantile Callings, Professions, Trades, etc.			25 boott's lasts
368 advocates, 120 Q.C., 14 judges			26 butter tryers
133 agencies :			27 cabinet organs
2 chemical	7 financial	3 mercantile	28 candlesticks
5 collection	6 forwarding	13 real estate	29 candles and lard oil
15 consular	7 insurance	9 shipping	30 cardboards
4 custom house	42 manufacturers		73 cartridges
27 architects and valuators			4 carriage axles
56 artists :			4 carriage springs
2 bank note engravers	16 engravers and de-	30 opticians	10 carriages
4 chromo-litho.	signers	3 photographers	11 caravans and furs
22 banks :	4 lithographers	7 wood engravers	12 caravans
14 public	14 private		13 carriages
12 boards :		4 savings	14 carting
1 agriculture, county of Hochelaga	1 assessors		15 carters
1 agriculture, province of Québec	1 catholic examiners	1 notaries	16 carting
1 arts and manuf	1 health	1 protestant board of	17 carting
27 bookstores :	1 license comms	1 stockholders	18 castings
5 English books	1 miscellaneous	2 trades	19 casters
5 French "	3 novels & periodie's		20 castings
1 law "	4 religious & generl'	2 scientific works	13 cast iron furnaces
47 brokers :			21 casters
7 custom	14 general	8 stock	22 cast iron pipes
4 financial	14 insurance		23 cast iron stoves
25 chemists and druggists, retail clubs, among them are the :			24 cast iron stoves
Jacques Cartier	Metropolitan	mes	25 cast iron stoves
28 companies :			26 cast iron stoves
13 building and In-	6 express	2 mining	27 cast iron stoves
vestment	1 gas	3 navigation	28 cast iron stoves
3 cemetery	1 loan and mortgage		29 cast iron stoves
10 wines and liquors, wholesale			

LOVELL'S GAZETTEER AND HISTORY OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

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Colleges.

Collège de Montréal.—REV. P. DEGUIRE, director; REV. L. CASSIER, bursar, 1181 Sherbrooke st.

Commercial College, The Bryant & Stratton.—DAVIS ET BUIK, principals, 5 Place d'Armes.

Congregational College of British North America.—REV. J. F. STEVENSON, principal, 58 McTavish st.

McGill College.—SIR WILLIAM J. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S., principal; W. C. BAYNES, B.A., secy, Sherbrooke st.

Presbyterian Theological College.—D. H. MACVICAR, principal, 67 McTavish st.

St Mary's College (Jesuit).—REV. A. TURGEON, rector; REV. E. SCHMIDT, minister; REV. L. LEMIRE, assistant-treasurer, 142 Bleury st.

Theological College, for the Diocese of Montreal, Church of England.—REV. CANON HENDERSON, M.A., principal; REV. CANON BELCHER, secy, 89 St. Dorchester st.

Wesleyan Theological College.—REV. GEORGE DOUGLAS, principal, 228 University st.

Companies.

Canadian Express Co., throughout Canada and Europe connects with responsible Express Companies for all parts of the United States, GILMAN CHENEY, superintendent; D. T. IRISH, agent, 84 and 86 St François Xavier st.

Dominion Express Co.—HON. JOSEPH ROSAIRE THIBAudeau, president; JOHN CASSILS, secretary-treasurer; W. S. STOUT, superintendent, 222 St James st.

Montreal Gas Company.—JESSE JOSEPH, president; HUGH MCLENNAN, vice-president; JAMES F. SCRIVER, secretary, 11 St James st cor St Gabriel st.

Dentists.

Alloway Robert A., D.D.S., I.D.S., 588 Wellington st, BEERS W. GEORGE, L.D.S., 60 Beaver Hall hill.

BREWSTER C., 11 Phillips sq.

Dry Goods, wholesale—Montreal.

CARSLY CO., 93 St Peter st.
 GAULT BROS. & CO., 21 St Helen st.
 GREENSHIELDS S., SON & CO., 17 to 21 Victoria sq.
 HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., 347 St Paul st.
 MCLACHLAN BROS. & CO., 232 McGill st.
 MAY THOMAS, & CO., 240 McGill st.
 ROBERTSON, LINTON & CO., cor Lemoine and St Helen sts.
 ROSE, HASKELL & CAMPBELL, 16 St Helen st.
 STEPHEN F., & CO., Woollens, 25 St. Helen.
 THIBAudeau BROS. & CO., 332 St Paul st.

Dry Goods, retail.

CARSLY'S, 1765 to 1777 Notre Dame st.
 LIGGETT & HAMILTON, 1883 Notre Dame st.
 MUSSER THOMAS, 1651 Notre Dame st.
 MURPHY JOHN, & CO., 1781 and 1783 Notre Dame st.
 OGILVY JAMES A., 203 St Antoine st.

Grocers, wholesale.

CAVENHILL, HUGHES & CO., 20 and 22 St Sacrement st.
 CHILD GEORGE, & CO., 20 and 22 St François Xavier st.
 HUDON, HUBERT & CIE., 304 St Paul st.
 KINLOCH, LINDSAY & CO., 80 St Peter st.
 KIRK, LOCKERBY & CO., 75 to 79 St Peter st.
 MATHERSON J. A., & CO., 202 McGill st.
 TIFIN BROTHERS, 318, 320 and 322 St. Paul st and 153, 155
 and 157 Commissioners st.
 TURNER, ROSE & CO., cor St John and Hospital sts.

Manufacturers.

AMIS, HOLDEN & CO., wholesale boots and shoes, 45, 47
 and 49 Victoria sq.
 BAYLIS MANUFACTURING CO., varnishes, printing inks,
 white lead, H. BAYLIS, manager, 16 to 28 Nazareth st.
 BRUSH GEORGE, Eagle foundry and engine and boiler works,
 24 to 34 King st and 43 Queen st.
 BURLAND LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY (THE), card and paper
 department, colored, glazed and plated papers, card-
 boards and playing cards, cor St François Xavier and
 Craig sts.
 CANADA PAPER CO., paper makers and wholesale station-
 ers, 578, 580 and 582 Craig st.
 DOMINION TYPE FOUNDING CO., book, newspaper and job
 type, presses and furniture, 15 Chenneville st.
 GAULT BROTHERS & CO., wholesale Canadian woollens, 21
 St Helen st cor Recollet st.
 GREENE & SONS CO., furs, hats, caps, 513 to 525 St Paul st.
 GROSS F., trusses, Canada Truss factory, 686 to 690 Craig st
 RANKIN, BEATTIE & CO., office of the Canada Thread Co.
 and Chamby Cotton Co., 12 DeBresoles st, and 139
 LeRoyer st.
 ROBERTSON JAMES, lead pipes and shot, works 200 Dal-
 housie st and 142 William st, h 49 Park av.
 ROLLAND J. B., & FILS, wholesale stationers, booksellers,
 printers and bookbinders, paper hangings, agents for
 French and German manufactures, sole agents for the
 Rolland Paper Co., 6 to 14 St Vincent
 st; Quebec agency, Renaud's block, St Paul st.
 SHEARER & BROWN, saw and planing mills, 119 Shearer st,
 cor Richardson st, office 172 Shearer st.
 SHEARER JAMES, doors, sashes, blinds, mouldings and
 lumber, factory and office 172 Shearer st, St Gabriel
 locks, h Green av, Cote St Antoine.
 TOOKE BROS., shirts and collars, 320 to 328 St Paul st.
 WARREN HORACE B., & CO., scales, 763 Craig st.
 WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO., sewing ma-
 chines, 1 and 3 Place d'Armes.
 WILLIAMS (THE) MANUFACTURING CO., sewing machines,
 ANDREW ALLAN, president; D. GRAHAM, managing
 director, 1733 Notre Dame st, factory St Bonaventure
 st, Town of St Henry.

Mercantile Agencies.

Bradstreet Company, The Improved Mercantile Agency.
 JOSEPH PRIESTMAN, general manager; THOMAS BELL,
 superintendent, 1794 Notre Dame st.
Dun, Wiman & Co., The Commercial Agency.—W. W.
 JOHNSON, manager, 214 St James st.

Newspapers, daily.

Gazette, The—GAZETTE PRINTING CO., printers and pub-
 lishers; RICHARD WHITE, managing director, cor
 Craig and St François Xavier sts.
Insurance and Finance Chronicle.—R. WILSON SMITH,
 editor and publisher, 1744 Notre Dame st.
Star, The.—GRAHAM & CO., proprietors and printers, 163
 St James st.

Notaries.

CUSHING CHS., 110 St James st, h 1377 Dorchester st.
 DOUGHT THOMAS, 190 St James st, h 230 St Denis st.
 ISAACSON J. H., 42 St Sacrement st, h 1800 St Catherine st.
 LIGHTHALL W. F., 136 St James st, h 16 Phillips place.
 LIGHTHATL & LIGHTHALL, 131 St. James St.
 LYMAN A. C., 157 St James st, h 84 Victoria st.

Paintings, Oil & Water Color, Picture Frames.

SCOTT WM., & SON, show rooms 1746½ Notre Dame st,
 store 1747 Notre Dame st.

Refreshment Rooms.

Alexander's Dining and Refreshment Rooms.—CHARLES
 ALEXANDER, confectioner, proprietor, 219 St James st.
Hop Coffee House.—G. H. STEVENS, proprietor,
 713 Craig at cor St. Alexander st.

Schools.

Aisles Nazareth for the Blind.—REV. SISTER PELTIER,
 superioresse, 1085 St. Catherine st.
High School of Montreal.—H. A. HOWE, M.A., LL.D.,
 principal and rector, Boys' department; DR. F. W.
 KELLY, B.A., Ph. D., assistant head master; MRS.
 L. FULLER, lady principal, Girls' department, cor
 Burnside place and Metcalfe st.
High School, Preparatory.—A. N. SHewan, headmaster,
 cor Metcalfe and Burnside.

Jacques Cartier Normal School.—REV. L'ABBÉ H. A.
 VENNEAU, principal, Sherbrooke st east, head of Visi-
 tation st.

Music School.—PROFESSOR WILLIAM BOHRER, principal
 Montreal Music school, 1464 St Catherine st.

St John's Parochial School.—REV. EDMUND WOOD, super-
 intendent, 1829 Ontario st.

St John's School.—REV. ARTHUR FRENCH, B.A., head
 master, 274 St. Urbain st.

Stationers, wholesale.

CANADA PAPER COMPANY (Limited), paper makers and
 wholesale stationers, 578, 580 and 582 Craig st; Toronto
 branch 11 Front st west.

DAWSON WILLIAM V., of DAWSON BROS., agent for
 COWAN & CO., 20 DeBresoles st, h Place St. Sophie,
 66 McGill College av.

MCFLARLAN AUSTIN & ROBERTSON, 343 St. Paul st.
 MILLER ROBERT, SON & CO., school book publishers,
 1872 Notre Dame st.

ROLLAND J. B., & FILS, booksellers and agents for the
 Rolland Paper Company, at St. Jerome, Que., 6 to 14
 St Vincent st; Quebec agency, Renaud's block, St.
 Paul st, Que.

Universities.

University Laval.—Montreal branch, Faculty of Law.—
 REV. T. C. HAMEL, rector; HON. JUDGE JOSEPH
 ALPHONSE OUIMET, secretary, 1538 Notre Dame st.

University McGill College.—Medical Faculty, Upper
 University st, Faculty of Arts, University buildings,
 813 Sherbrooke st, Faculty of Law, Molsons Bank
 chambers, 198 St James st.

University of Bishop's College.—Medical Faculty, F. W.
 CAMPBELL, M.A., M.D., L.R.C.P., London, dean;
 A. KENNEDY, registrar, Ontario st cor Mance st.

SPECIMEN PAGES OF THE HISTORY OF VILLAGES IN QUEBEC.

COTEAU ST. LOUIS, an incorporated village near the east end of Montreal, parish of L'Enfant Jésus, seigniory of Montreal, county of Hochelaga. This place, on account of its proximity to Montreal, may be regarded as one of its suburbs. In 1760 it consisted of three or four small houses, erected by Jean Brazeau, who had acquired a tract of what was thought rather poor land from the gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, seigniors of the Island of Montreal. An English settler, James Ross, purchased sixty acres of it, but afterwards resold it to Brazeau. Shortly afterwards the discovery of an immense bed of limestone, suitable for building purposes, gave a great impetus to the prosperity of the locality. Capital was invested, and the first stone extracted in 1773. Among the earlier proprietors of quarries were Benjamin Lapointe, Pascal Comte, John Spalding and Charles Lacroix. The principal buildings in Montreal were built of stone from these quarries. Among them may be cited the old Montreal college, the Church of Notre Dame, Post office, City hall, Villa Maria convent, and most of the Banks. About the year 1800 M. Plessis dit Bélar bought a strip of land, extending from the present St. Denis street to Robin street, and established a tannery. The district then became known as Tanneries des Bélar. Mr. Plessis was the father of Monseigneur Plessis, bishop of Quebec. The house he then built is still standing and is now used as a saw mill. Owing to the development of the quarries many small houses were built from time to time. It was incorporated as a village in 1846. In 1855 a Catholic chapel was erected under the auspices of the Clercs de St. Viateur. Afterwards a church was built at St. Louis de Mile End, and the chapel became a part of the new church. Experiments in orchard culture were at one time made, but proved unsuccessful. The land has been gradually portioned into farms, which are now in a flourishing condition. The quarries, however, form the principal industry, and furnish the bulk of the male population with employment. The village proper is closely built, and during the past year several substantial dwellings have been erected. The town hall, which was burned in 1886, has been rebuilt, and presents a fine appearance. In the same year a free library was established by the municipal council for the use of the inhabitants. The village has a mayor and six councillors. It possesses a Catholic church, two Catholic academies and one Protestant dissentient school. Mails daily. Distant from Montreal 1 mile. Pop. 1581—822 f., 759 m.; 1404 c., 177 p.

It has 245 houses: 62 brick, 55 stone, 128 wooden.

2 alcoves	1 architect ¹	2 clergymen	1 notary
5 bakers	1 blacksmith	4 butchers	1 grocers

Among the principal residents are:

BOUCHARD Rev. T. A., Presbyterian minister, 7 Rivard st
BOUILLET LOUIS, architect, Mount Royal av
GAGNON AMÉDÉE, advocate, 1 St Denis st
LEFEBVRE M. THÉODORE, of M. Lefebvre & Co., Mount Royal av
LEFEBVRE M. THÉODOLE, of M. Lefebvre & Co., cor St Denis st and Mount Royal av
PELLAND OCTAVE, advocate, 15 St Denis st
PRENOVEAU C. M. R., secretary-treasurer of municipality,
7 St Denis st
PRENOVEAU FRS. X., jun., mayor, 4 St Louis st

COTE VISITATION (also known as Petite Côte), an incorporated village, east of the city limits, district of Montreal, parish of L'Enfant Jésus, county of Hochelaga. This beautiful tract was at one time the property of a few natives of France, who, with the growth of civilization and the gradual retirement of the Iroquois from the Island of Montreal, had acquired lands from the Seminary of St. Sulpice between the Seigniory of Rivière des Prairies and Ville Marie. Several of the descendants of the original families are still to be met with, though most of them are dispersed through the country. Among them may be mentioned the Lagrenade, the Henripin, the Bourbonnière, the Lapointe and the Lafond families. In those distant days of early settlement a log hut and a clearance dotted the landscape here and there. A rough road had been cut through the woods, which extended as far as Rivière des Prairies and passed through what is now called Côte St. Michel. The district does not appear to have prospered to the same extent as some of those adjoining, partly in consequence of the light nature of the soil, but chiefly, it is thought, owing to lack of capital on the part of the first inhabitants. After the cession of Canada to Great Britain, a few emigrants from Scotland, who were fairly well off, purchased several acres of land, which they carefully tilled and fertilized. The French settlers not being able to compete with their richer neighbors, many of them left the Côte; and to-day only a few descendants of the pioneers hold land within its limits. Among the most important of the French proprietors in the beginning of the present century was Joseph Desautels, Jean Bte. Bourbonnière, Joseph Trudel, Lafon de Lagrenade, André Paquet Lavel, Jean Belisle, who, about 1808, sold his land to Joseph Lapointe, the first general storekeeper in the place. After that date farms were successfully acquired by John Dodds, John Drummond, Thomas Hastings, Frs. Fullum, John Molson, Daniel Drummond, John Hunter, Mrs. Kipp, William Snaith, sen., J.P. This latter gentleman is now (1887) in his 96th year. For several years he was an active Montreal Cavalry trooper, especially in 1837, when he was one of the unsuccessful combatants at St. Denis when the brave Dr. Wolfred Nelson fell, Colonel Gore, after a hard fought battle in November, 1837. Mr. Snaith was appointed, as 103, to the writer of this history, Orderly to Sir John Colborne in December, 1837, and rendered essential service at the battle of St. Eustache. In 1870 the county of Hochelaga was divided into seven municipalities, and Côte Visitation became one of them. James Drummond was elected first mayor, and seven councillors were chosen. During the episcopal jurisdiction of Monseigneur Lartigue a small chapel had been erected, but no regular services were held. A large number of the Catholic population now attend church at St. Louis de Mile End. The Jesuit Order has a church and a residence in Côte Visitation, and the Christian Brothers have a handsome and well equipped College for the education of such persons as desire to become teachers in their order. Two of the French families have still in their possession

the original deeds from the Seminary of St. Sulpice. A Protestant chapel and two schoolhouses have been erected, and some of the denominations purpose providing fuller religious accommodation. Côte Visitation is now a flourishing agricultural district, its dairy produce being especially noteworthy. James Drummond, mayor, has over fifty head of beautiful Ayrshire cows, which are well worthy of inspection, a fine breed of horses, sheep, pigs, etc. His farm is a model of skilful cultivation. The products are carefully recorded, and the annual results summed up. It is pleasing to give here the yield of a few of his beautiful Ayrshire cows:

Name.	Herd Book No.	Age of Cow.	When Calfed, 1886.	No. days milk.	Lbs. of milk.	Per cent cream.
Voila ..	Imported.	4	Jan. 4 ..	238	5233	15
Imp.	8807	5	Feb. 5 ..	308	5857	18
Maud ..	8356	9	March 1 ..	224	6007	14
Flora ..	1271	10	" 5	210	5681	15
Ida ..	1181	11	" 12	301	7242	16
Ellie ..	879	14	" 17	294	6850	17
Juno ..	1814	10	April 1 ..	959	8045	17
May ..	2633	3	Aug. 1 ..	147	4048	15
Bud ..	2228	10	" 16	140	4545	16
Victoria ..	9031	5	" 18	140	4764	14
Maggie ..	Imported.	5	" 19	140	4208	17

The scenery of the Côte is of that undulating character which is so pleasant to the eye. The inhabitants are mostly thriving, some of them wealthy. Distance from Montreal, 3 miles. Pop. 541—300 f., 241 m., 350 c., 191 p.

Côte Visitation has 89 houses; 19 brick, 30 stone, 33 wooden.

1 baker	1 cabinetmaker	1 grocer	1 school teacher
2 blacksmiths	1 cattle driver	1 hotel	1 shoemaker
1 bricklayer	1 carpenter	2 joiners	1 trader
2 butchers	1 currier	1 post office	1 wheelwright

Among the principal residents are:

DRUMMOND JAMES, mayor and farmer

ETIENNE DAVID, sen., councillor and farmer

JEFFREY GEORGE, of Jeffrey Brothers, councillor

JEFFREY BROS., blacksmiths, plough and waggonmakers

LAFOND ANTOINE, secretary-treasurer of municipality

SNAITH WILLIAM, son, J.P.

VENNETTE PAUL, postmaster and wheelwright

ORMSTOWN, a village picturesquely situated on a rapid of the Chateauguay river. It is in the parish of St. Malachie d'Ormstown, county of Chateauguay and seigniory of Beauharnois. In 1839 the name was changed to Durham, in honor of the Earl of Durham, then governor general. As, however, there was a Durham in the Eastern Townships, a Durham in Upper Canada (now Ontario), and a Durham in Nova Scotia, it was deemed advisable by the inhabitants to change the name back to Ormstown, the first name given to a division of the seigniory by the Right Hon. Edward Ellice (father of Sir Edward Ellice, now residing in England), who was then temporarily residing at Beauharnois. In former days the surrounding settlements were, for postal purposes, known as Orm-town, and were so acknowledged by the late Thomas Allan Stayner, Esquire, deputy postmaster general. Ormstown itself was locally known as being near the "Block house," where was fought the battle of Chateauguay, by the brave DeSalaberry and his Voltigeurs. The mail carrier was supposed to know where to find parties to whom letters were addressed. The mail

bag was generally carried on horseback, and the contents were distributed along the way, the sturdy carrier being armed with a musket strung over his shoulders, a pistol and a good stick to protect himself from the wolf, the bear, or the wild cat.

In 1824 Ormstown, as indeed the whole region, was a howling wilderness. The writer well remembers when there was only a narrow cart road through the present flourishing village. He knew well the first settlers, one of whom was William Jones, a fine specimen of a British soldier, a tall, stalwart man, who had seen service in the 93rd regiment, and who had bought or otherwise obtained his discharge from the army. With him lived his wife, two sons and a daughter. Jones purchased 100 acres from the seignior of Beauharnois, which now forms part of the village. He cut down the first tree upon it. He built a log house with a low, narrow doorway, and a small window with 7 x 9 inch panes of glass. The writer remembers seeing Jones walking into his log cabin sideways. After a few years Jones, with the help of his family, succeeded in making a small clearance, and in raising sufficient potatoes, wheat, etc., to feed them. Clothes were a scant commodity, and household comforts were seldom thought of. In 1824 Mr. Robert Lovell, father of the publisher of this history, had occasion to go to Huntingdon, 12 miles from Ormstown; to reach it he had to pass through Jones's bush and stopped at the log cabin to water his horse. It was a warm day in July and Jones handing Mr. Lovell a bucket, said: "There's water in the river, take all you want." When Mr. L. was about to leave, Jones offered to sell his bush (as it was then called) for £100 and £1 5s. per week during his own and his wife's lifetime. Mr. R. Lovell became the purchaser. After selling the place, Jones and his wife went to Montreal, and were afterwards joined by their children, who some time before had gone to seek employment elsewhere. As Jones and his wife were both well advanced in years, they only lived a few years to enjoy the £1 5s. per week. After the deed of sale was perfected, Mr. Lovell erected a temporary log house for his own use, and engaged a couple of men, who then occupied the original log cabin, to extend the clearance. For years the new owner only occasionally went to see the bush and the clearance the men were making. The immense forest was constantly being cut down, the timber burnt, and the land prepared for culture. Ormstown being almost the centre of the district of Beauharnois (then including that county, all Huntingdon and nearly the whole of Chateauguay), numerous applications were made for building lots on the place, as well as on the adjoining domain, and several were sold. Churches and buildings were in time erected, stores were opened, and a modest trade was done with the neighboring settlements. Ormstown, being in the centre of the Beauharnois Judicial District, the Government decided on placing there the courts and the registry office for the county of Beauharnois, then comprising nearly the whole judicial district. In 1842 the late Douw K. Lighthall, Esq., was appointed registrar. He arranged with Mr. Lovell to build

an office for him, which he occupied for several years, until the duties which he so worthily fulfilled being divided, he removed to Ste. Martine. Mr. Lighthall was an estimable citizen, a true friend, a loving husband and a fond father. The publisher of this work had the pleasure of knowing him intimately. In his district he kindly acted as the agent of the *Literary Garland*, at that time the only publication of the kind in Canada. It was ably edited by the publisher's brother-in-law, the late Mr. John Gibson. Through Mr. Lighthall's influence the *Garland* received the liberal support of his neighbors. He seldom came to Montreal without calling on the proprietor with his collections and many words of warm encouragement. To be with Mr. Lighthall, even for a short time, was quite a pleasure. His son Wm. F. Lighthall, Esq., is now a resident of Montreal, enjoying a large practice as a notary public, is a J. P. and issuer of marriage licenses.

The past and present history of Ormstown is equally cheering. It has had steady growth and great prosperity. After Mr. Lovell's decease, in 1849, the unsold part of the farm became the property of Mr. John Lovell, publisher. From time to time lots were sold from it, and notwithstanding the large sales of the former owner, the remainder of the property was sold, principally by auction, for over \$20,000. This fact is mentioned merely to show the wonderful progress of the place. The last lot disposed of in 1883 was for a henry, from which the purchaser, Mr. Smith, arranged to supply 500 fresh eggs per day to the Hotel Dieu, and to the Windsor hotel, in Montreal.

The village covers 75 acres of land, and is in the heart of a flourishing agricultural country. On its growth, it was connected with the opposite side of the river by a covered bridge, which, however, was carried away in 1886 by the spring flood. The bridge is now being replaced by an iron span structure, having passage ways for pedestrians.

In 1837 a line of stages was commenced by John Pringle, carrying passengers and way mails, tri-weekly afterwards daily, from Huntingdon through Ormstown to Montreal, a distance of 52 miles.

In 1883 the Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Co., a branch of the Grand Trunk, built a line connecting Montreal with Fort Covington and passing through Ormstown. It is now running daily. This enterprise is increasing the population and making this flourishing place almost a suburban village of Montreal.

Ormstown has a Catholic, an Episcopalian, a Methodist, and a Presbyterian church, ornamental stone and brick edifices, with spires, etc. It has also a fine temperance hall, a skating and curling rink, a flourishing lacrosse club, and a fine brass band. The Grand Trunk Railway has a station and the Montreal Telegraph Co. an office here; and here also the municipal council hold their meetings. The village is lighted with oil lamps. It is 12 miles from Huntingdon, 8 from Valleyfield, 14 from Ste. Martine, 18 from Beauharnois, 29 from Caughnawaga, and 40 from Montreal. Pop. 2000—900 f, 1100 m, 800 c, 1200 p.

Ormstown has 000 houses, 00 brick, 00 stone, 00 wooden* streets.

3 cemeteries	10 gen stores	1 post office	1 saw mill
1 cheese factory	1 grist mill	1 printing office	1 tannery
4 churches	4 hotels	1 saloon	1 woollen mill
1 creamery	1 lumber yard	2 schools	

1 advocate | 4 clergymen | 1 coroner | 1 notary | 4 pharmacists

2 bakers	1 cabinetmrk	1 jolner	1 stonemcutter
2 blacksmiths	1 carpenter	1 mulliner	3 tailors
2 bldgmrks	1 carriagemrk	1 pumomkr	1 tanner
1 builder	3 drsmkmrs	2 saddlers	1 tinsmith
1 butcher	2 horsehousers	3 atmcmrs	1 watchmrk

Among the principal inhabitants are:

BAIRD THOMAS, general store, cor Church and Front sts
CAIRNS ROBERT, Front st

DEMERS REV. N. E., parish priest

LOCKERY JOHN, general blacksmith, Front st

MC EACHREN ARCHIBALD, C.M.G. (late lieutenant colonel 50th battalion volunteer militia), district revenue inspector and secretary-treasurer of school commissioners and municipality, Front st

LOCKHART REV. A. A., incumbent Episcopal ch, Church st
MORRISON REV. D. W., minister Presbyterian ch

WALSH ROBERT N., postmaster, mill owner, lumber merchant, and general store, Front st

WRIGHT ROBERT M., editor and proprietor of the *Courier*, Front st

OUTREMONT, an incorporated village, situated on the north side of Mont-Royal, parish of L'Enfant Jésus, district of Montreal, county of Hochelaga. The site on which the village stands was originally the property of the Reverend Sulpicians, and was known as Côte St. Catherine, in the parish of Montreal. The road had been constructed around the base of the mountain, and served as an outlet to Côte des Neiges and St. Laurent. About 90 years ago François Descarries, and Joseph Perrault, legislative councillor, appear to have become proprietors of all the land which comprises Outremont. At this time it was nothing but a bush. Benjamin Hall a few years after purchased a large portion of it, and farms were fairly started. The land which sloped away into the St. Laurent valley proved very fertile, and several gentlemen of means procured farms. Among those were John Gray, who had a large foundry, Colonel Maxwell, Warren Dease, who had made a handsome fortune in the fur trade of the North West, and Doctor Beaubien, father of the Honorable Louis Beaubien. In the course of time, the land became more and more subdivided for farming purposes, and John McMarti, Jean Bouthillier, François Imbault, D. Lorn Macdougall, Sheriff John Boston, John Wiseman, Thomas Wiseman, and Dennis Horrigan made their homes there.

John Clarke became the purchaser of a valuable site for a country seat, comprising several acres of land. This gentleman had amassed a large fortune in the service of the Hudson Bay Co. He spent a considerable sum here in the erection of a handsome residence, which he named Beaver Lodge. The grounds were beautifully and luxuriantly cultivated. He entertained his friends in a princely manner. He was well known to the writer of this short sketch. His grand physique, fine qualities, commanding appearance, are still fresh in the memory of the writer. He was noted for his bravery, humanity and self-possession on trying occasions. One of his daring acts is worthy of mention here, and the following account of it is from the lips of his eldest daughter, Miss Adele

* Pop. population; f female; m male; c helio; p Prostestant.

Clarke: While he was in Fort Garry, with his family, a large body of Indians approached the place in their war costume, with painted faces, determined on exterminating the devoted inmates. Mr. Clarke, being a leading citizen, ordered the men of the Fort to stand at their posts and to give fight to their relentless foe. The overwhelming numbers outside the Fort had a disheartening effect on the besieged, most of whom, in their despondency, would have met death without striking a blow. But, fortunately, the cool headed John Clarke was not so easily cowed. He instantly resolved to meet the fierce Indians, and he accordingly ordered the gate to be opened. He marched out alone, unarmed, and, as he issued forth, ordered the gate to be closed. The brave man, with outstretched arms, walked to where the Indians were encamped. They approached him with awe, believing that a superior being stood before them. They began by feeling his toes, his fingers, his body. The Indian chief put his hand on Mr. Clarke's head and offered him his *calumet* as a symbol of peace. In fine, his intrepid conduct secured the withdrawal of the Indians, and he returned to the Fort amidst the warmly expressed admiration and gratitude of the fear-stricken occupants. His estimable widow, two of his daughters and one son are now (1887) residing on Clarke avenue, a delightful locality on the western outskirts of Montreal.

SYDNEY ROBERT BELLINGHAM became the purchaser of a large and valuable tract of land in this place, beautifully situated on the north brow of the Mountain (Mont-Royal). There he built a comfortable house, in which he resided, with his family, for many years. Mr. Bellingham was ever an active and useful citizen. He served this country, as a British subject, faithfully and honorably, as an able writer, as one of its legislators in the House of Commons, but especially in the trying times of 1837-38, when he rendered signal service during the march of a handful of soldiers to St. Charles, under the command of the valiant Colonel Wetherall. At St. Hilaire it was ascertained that there were at least 3,000 insurgents in arms at St. Charles. The Colonel had only 120 men, all told, under his command. Mr. Bellingham was in command of the movements and actions of the soldiers. On consultation he and the amiable Colonel DeRouville (at whose house Colonel Wetherall, Mr. Bellingham, Captain Glasgow, Captain David, and others, were staying) recommended that a despatch should be sent to Chamby to the brave and noble soldier, Major Ward, who had two companies of the Royals and one of the 32nd Regiment under his command in that place. Not satisfied with merely sending for Major Ward, Mr. Bellingham actually volunteered to carry Colonel Wetherall's despatch himself. A volunteer Montreal Cavalry trooper, of nine years' standing, consented to be his *compagnon de voyage*. At one o'clock on a dark night in November, 1837, both started on their perilous mission, with the understanding that if either fell on the way by the hands of the enemy the other was to ride on as long as the road was free. Fortunately both reached Point Olivier ferry at 4 o'clock a.m., aroused the reluctant ferryman from his bed and compelled him to ferry them across the Richelieu,

Shortly afterwards they reached Chamby on jaded horses, which had they not been well bred would never have been equal to the fatigue of such a journey over rough and almost impassable roads. Major Ward was soon aroused by the sentinel. After receiving the despatch and exchanging a few words with Mr. Bellingham, the gallant soldier, with two companies of the Royals, one company of the 32nd Regiment, Mr. Sydney R. Bellingham, and the Montreal Cavalry trooper, set out on their way to St. Hilaire. Well might their arrival gladden the heart of the brave Colonel Wetherall and of the loyal DeRouville, for under Providence, it was the means, not only of saving valuable lives and much treasure, but of preserving this country to their beloved Father Land. With the additional force the march to St. Charles was begun early on the morning of the following day, and the destination was reached about 12 noon. While nearing St. Charles Colonel Wetherall noticed a fine-looking old man, with white locks, a picture of goodness—standing at his door. The Colonel was struck with the old man's fine appearance, attitude and carriage, and at once ordered the Montreal Cavalry trooper to bring him into his presence. The Colonel addressed this aged *habitant* in French, assuring him that he was desirous of meeting his misguided countrymen in a friendly way, and requested him to go up to the breastworks and ask his fellow countrymen to lay down their arms in order that the Colonel might enter into a parley with them. The venerable man was soon on the way. He was seen entering the breastworks—but not to return. The answer from within was the discharge of such cannon as the insurgents possessed, and a broad-side of small arms, sufficient, if well aimed, to have laid low every British soldier on the field. The gallant and well-meaning Colonel had a few of his men wounded and two killed, but lost no time. In about ten minutes after the action commenced his horse was shot dead under him. In a moment Sydney Robert Bellingham, Esq., was at the side of his dismounted Colonel, placing his own charger at the Colonel's disposal. The latter in a moment was on the powerful horse, ordered his men into line across the field, of course in single file, and placed Major Ward, with a few men, close to the breastworks. For hours the action appeared to be in favor of the insurgents, 3,000 of them stood against 300, but the latter were British soldiers, whose evolutions were directed by an able and experienced commander. The steady fire and courage of the insurgents were certainly worthy of a better cause. The only hope, at this trying moment, for the gallant Colonel was to command a charge on the breastworks. It was done in royal style, and with a shout that raised every man's courage. The breastworks, after severe fighting, were carried at the point of the bayonet. Here Major Ward distinguished himself as a soldier of courage and endurance. His trusty sword was dyed in blood.

This account of the taking of St. Charles is written as a simple act of justice to a gentleman whose services have never been fully acknowledged. The writer had known him with pride, with pleasure, for upwards of fifty years as a

manly defender of right and a hater of oppression. Sydney Robert Bellingham, Esq., was ever a true friend, confiding, generous and noble-hearted. His every act was that of a brave man. Without him the lamented Major Ward and his valiant soldiers would not have been on the field, and positive defeat would have closed the campaign. The writer of this sketch witnessed the battle. He can honestly say that the service rendered to Colonel Wetherall by Major Ward, sword in hand, decided the success of the loyalists in the engagement. The writer counted nineteen bullet holes in the Major's military frock coat, and his horse was riddled with bullets. The fine animal carried his master till his work was accomplished, and died soon after the battle was won. Wonderful to relate—the gallant Major himself escaped without even a flesh wound.

Captain Glasgow, of the Royal Artillery, rendered good service with only five men and a six-pounder.

Captain David (afterwards Colonel) commanded the Montreal Cavalry. As a member of the troop, the writer can testify that, though they were few in number, they were found to be useful and willing soldiers.

On the day after the battle Mr. Bellingham requested Colonel Wetherall to accept the fine horse which that brave officer had ridden at the battle, as a slight memorial of his signal victory. The gift, so gracefully offered, was, the writer may add, graciously accepted.

Mr. Bellingham's bravery and foresight throughout the entire march, and especially his valor in risking his life to secure Major Ward's timely and telling help, formed the topic of conversation among the victors of St. Charles. But for his timely aid the effort to reduce so determined and well organized a foe would probably have ended in failure. Mr. Bellingham is now (1887) spending the evening of his days in quiet retirement in his native country—Ireland.

In 1875 the village was incorporated as a municipality, with a mayor and 6 councillors, under the name of Outremont. Several substantial houses were erected and grouped themselves into a village. The farms are well tilled, and the orchards and gardens are among the finest. A small chapel has been erected, where the service of the Church of England is held.

Outremont is destined to become one of the most favorite suburban retreats of Montreal. Its pleasant site and agreeable approach to the city have already induced many prominent business men to take up their residence there. Mail daily; omnibus twice daily. One mile from Montreal. Pop. 337—181 f., 156 m.; 80 c., 257 p.

Outremont has 58 houses—14 brick, 15 stone, 29 wooden,

1 builder	2 painters	1 saddler	1 tailor
1 hotel	2 restaurants	1 school teacher	1 trader

Among the principal residents are:

BEAUBIEN HON. LOUIS

BREMNER ALEXANDER, mayor and general merchant

COOKE GEORGE, jun., secretary-treasurer of municipality

COOKE EDWARD GEORGE, councillor

FRASER WILLIAM, councillor and merchant

HOWE H. ASPINWALL, T.C.D., M.A., LL.D.

LUMPKIN CHARLES, proprietor Outremont house

ST. LOUIS DE MILE END, an incorporated village near the east end of Mount Royal, parish of L'Enfant Jésus, seigniory of Montreal, county of Hochelaga. This village was formerly united with Côteau St. Louis and Côte Visitation in one municipality; but in 1878 it was incorporated as a separate municipality with a mayor and seven councillors. Before the year 1800 the site on which the village stands was a forest, and mostly belonged to Pierre D. Bélar. An Englishman, named Mount Pleasant, purchased it from the former owner and experimented in orchard culture with a large stock of fruit trees imported from England. His attempt was unsuccessful, and the land passed into the Whitehall and Knapp families. A few years later John and Jacob Wurtele purchased a large portion of it, and in 1816 it was subdivided between Wurtele, Fortier, John Spalding, Richard Smith, and others. Still later Stanley Bagg purchased a tract of about forty acres, on a portion of which the Provincial Exhibition buildings are now erected. In 1805 a clearance was made on the west side of St. Lawrence road to the brow of the Mountain, northward from where the Hotel Dieu hospital now stands to the present Mount Royal avenue. The clearance was turned into pasture land and a race course. The course was then the only one in either Lower or Upper Canada. Robert Lovell and family, in 1820 and 1821, occupied what was then known as the Wurtele property, now almost the centre of this prosperous and progressive village, then known as the Mile End. On the outskirts are several farms, among which may be noted that of John Spalding, whose father was one of the first pioneers in this district. All this immense tract of land had originally belonged to the Seminary of St. Sulpice and to the ladies of the Hotel Dieu. A Catholic church was built in 1857, in connection with which are the Convent of the Sisters of Providence, and an extensive Institution for Deaf Mutes (males), which is under the control of the Clercs de St. Viateur. Attached to this Institution is a manufactory where various trades are taught to the afflicted inmates. The Canadian Pacific railway runs through the village, and near the station is a large Kerosene oil refinery. Mail daily. Distant from Montreal 1 mile. Pop. 1578—774 f., 804 m.; 151 c., 63 p.

It has 209 houses, 63 brick, 11 stone, 135 wooden,

2 academies	1 church	2 convents	1 protestant diss school
4 physicians	1 druggist	1 physician	1 vot surgeon
2 bakers	4 bouchers	11 grocers	1 oil refinery
4 blacksmiths	2 contractors	2 hotels	

Among the principal residents are:

BASTIER TREFELÉ, manufacturer and general contractor, Mount Royal av

BIRUTZ REV. F., curé, ch L'Eufant Jésus, St. Dominique st

EDGELL ALFRED, temperance hotel, St. Catherine road, Mount Royal av

GAUDRY AMABLE, mayor, 155 St. Lawrence st

MASSEAU REV. B. J., director Deaf and Dumb institution, St. Dominique st

O'HARA REV. C. B., St. Dominique st

PAXTON JOHN, et Co., oil refinery, off Robin st

POUPART ALEXANDRE, wood merchant, Mile End depôt

ROBIN DIT LAFONTE JOS., postmaster, Boulevard St. Joseph

SYLVESTRE ISAIE, M.D., 134 St. Joseph st

VILLENEUVE LEONIDAS, et Co., lumber dealers, etc., St. Dominique st

WISEMAN THOMAS, Mile End hotel, Mount Royal av cor St. Lawrence

Lovell's Gazetteer and History of the Dominion of Canada.

To be commenced as soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers has been obtained to cover cost of publication.

The cost of publishing and delivering 9 volumes, will exceed \$200,000.

To guarantee the Publisher from loss \$150,000 must be subscribed before the work is commenced.

It will be embellished with Views of Cities, Towns, Villages, Avenues, Parks, Streets, Squares, Public Buildings, Private Residences, Mills, Manufactories, Scenery, Portraits of Eminent Canadians, etc., if contributed by interested parties.

KIND READER,—Help to make the GAZETTEER AND HISTORY—a *National Work*—a Panorama of the Dominion—by contributions of Pictures of all the most remarkable features in its Scenery, Resources, Architecture, Points of Historic Interest, Live Stock, etc.

I am now making a general canvass, through agents, and my own personal canvass in Montreal, to obtain support for my GAZETTEER AND HISTORY. From the kind reception generally given me, I am hopeful of achieving a grand success.

THE ONTARIO FRIEND OF LIBERTY.

It is a monument of unwearyed perseverance, diligence and enterprise on the part of Mr. Lovell—that prince of Canadian printers and publishers. It is a thoroughly reliable work. It embraces much information of interest and value to the immigrant and the traveller, and may appropriately be styled a geographical dictionary. It is in every part complete and reliable.—*Journal of Education, Toronto*.

We know of no other man whom we would so soon trust in a matter of this kind as Mr. Lovell.—*Free Press, Ottawa*.

Two of the most valuable and most useful books that ever came upon a Canadian Editor's table.—*British Whig, Kingston*.

It will stand a monument to Mr. Lovell's services to the Dominion.—*Brockville Recorder*.

We can say every promise made by Mr. Lovell has been fulfilled, with a good deal more thrown in.—*Oshawa Vindicator*.

It is in every respect well worthy of the enterprise and public spirit of the publisher.—*Bruce Herald, Walkerton*.

The work is not only a credit to Mr. Lovell, but to the kind.—*Goderich Star*.

Mr. Lovell is deserving of being highly complimented for the success of his enterprise.—*Port Elgin Free Press*.

These works are magnificent publications—the best and most complete works of the kind that have ever been published.—*Dundas True Banner*.

IN order to give the public some idea of the qualifications of the publisher for undertaking a work so important as the GAZETTEER AND HISTORY OF THE DOMINION, it has been thought well to reproduce a selection from the press opinions elicited by the publication of his *Dominion Directory*. The testimony to the trustworthiness, practical value and general excellence of that work—a work of its kind without precedent in the annals of American typography—contained in the accompanying notices, is of a character to satisfy all fair-minded persons as to Mr. Lovell's fitness for the task of which he has assumed the responsibility. All that he asks is that, before declining to further his enterprise, the business and professional community should read this verdict on his past services in the same direction. These services were rendered in the face of obstacles which only a sincere sense of their necessity and utility could have enabled him to overcome. The consciousness that he was doing his humble share in making known to the world the vast resources of the country in which Providence has cast his lot, for the past sixty-six years, upheld him in the performance of a duty from which, had he yielded to the discouragements of the passing hour, he would have recoiled, baffled and humiliated. Notwithstanding its gigantic difficulties, he persevered till it became an accomplished fact. He had his reward in the reflection that he had discharged his self-imposed obligations, and kept faith with his own conscience and with his fellow-men. It was an additional satisfaction to know that the result of his labor was not unappreciated by the people of Canada. The lapse of years has deprived him of some of his former vigor. He cannot boast of the health that carried him undaunted through toils and trials in the past. But his faith in Canada's future is undiminished; his zeal in her service is unabated, and his tenacity of

Lovell's Gazetteer and History of the Dominion of Canada.

purpose is unimpaired. And, with God's help and the timely aid of his fellow-citizens, he is determined, if his life be spared, to push to fulfilment the plan, formed thirty years ago, of a GAZETTEER AND HISTORY OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, which will do it justice in the eyes of mankind, and merit from the Press such commendation as greeted his *Dominion Directory* of 1871.

To some of the comments on the Directories (hereto appended) attention is respectfully solicited. They tell of Mr. Lovell's past success—of his capacity.

To the Press he begs to state his deep sense of obligation for the countenance and encouragement hitherto received, without which nothing will ever be widely or intelligently appreciated.

It is a very complete and satisfactory work. As far as we have been able to examine, the work is thoroughly reliable and accurate. It must be owned, Mr. Lovell has taken up a task which promises to complete so extensive an undertaking. He deserves the thanks of the public, and the hearty commendation for the manner in which he has accomplished his task.

The publication of this truly national work is an event of importance in the history of Canada. To the superintendence of which the publisher devoted himself, going through what would have worked half the young men in the country "off their feet," displaying throughout a rare capacity for organization and detail. The historical records of the various Provinces are really interesting reading.

We shall be much mistaken if this work will not be of material benefit to Canada.

It is *par excellence* the Directory of the period and the most complete and reliable compendium of the Dominion's History, its people, by name, residences, occupation, &c., extant. It is instructive to observe the piety, care and attention which must have been given to this ponderous volume of 2,562 pages, in which is recorded, in its integrity and reliability, the most valuable information to be obtained in these provinces suited to such a work; and the enterprise and skill of the publisher—who spared neither labor nor expense in perfecting this *chef-d'œuvre*—are justly entitled to all the praise that can be bestowed upon a public-spirited desirous of meeting the requirements of the age. It is an indispensable appendage to the business community, and a monument to the perseverance and industry of Mr. Lovell.

Mr. John Lovell has placed the Canadian people under obligations to him for the excellent and elegant Directory of the Dominion which has just issued. It is a most formidable volume, replete with information, which seems to have been compiled and printed with great care and much good taste.

These colossal works cannot fail to add greatly to the already well established reputation of Mr. Lovell as an enterprising Canadian publisher. His labors were necessary, and the information given must have been very great, and speak volumes for the energy and industry of the publisher. Surely any item of information regarding the Dominion is missing from the volume.

This is a work of extraordinary magnitude and value. It requires only to be examined for to ensure its appreciation, and, we trust, its purchase by every business man in Canada. It is sufficient to indicate the nature of the enterprise and public spirit of Mr. Lovell when we see that he has expended in the production of the work the enormous sum of \$80,000.

We congratulate the country on the appearance of a work which is at once a practical and reliable exponent of its progress and condition, and a tribute of earnest patriotism to the young Dominion, in one of her most worthy subjects. Mr. Lovell's mammoth undertaking will excite the liveliest gratitude in those who are reminded of the value and importance of such a work to the people of the country. We hope that the enterprising publisher, who has so hardened, single-handed, to undertake such a venture, may find a most rapid, and encouraging, while deserving return for his investment and outlay, and an appreciative acknowledgment of his energy and public spirit.

A book of more than 2,000 pages naturally inspires one with considerable respect, and when the book is well bound and neatly printed the respect increases. If a person in the work of compilation and execution of such a work, the expenses to administer. Lovell's Dominion Directory is entitled to the latter sentiment. The general information respecting each Province is full and valuable. Mr. Lovell intimates that the cost of issuing this work was not less than \$80,000, a sum which can well be justified. The author's receipt would be sufficient to encourage him to persevere in the attempt to continue to improve the masterpiece which another might take much pains to destroy. The author's success is a matter of congratulation to the country, and to all who are interested in the welfare of the Dominion. Indefatigable in business, they do not walk on fortune, but compel fortune to wait on them. Mr. Lovell has now supplied the country with a directory which scarcely hotel, lawyer or business man can afford to be without. It stands as a monument of Canadian enterprise, and one which the country will be well pleased to possess.

The most stupendous work in the publishing line ever attempted in Canada may be found in the Dominion and Provincial Directories, just issued from the well-known printing-house of Mr. John Lovell, of Montreal.

These colossal works form the crowning effort of the celebrated John Lovell, of Montreal. Mr. Lovell has immortalized himself in the history of the country by the publication of these magnificent works, the initiation, and the expense bestowed in the production of these works, a worthy of all admiration, and, we say, to John Lovell. No pecuniary reward could compensate him for what he has accomplished in this vast undertaking. John Lovell has for years taken a stand in Canada in supplying the people with a school literature of its own, and his name ranks among the foremost of its worthy publishers.

The Directory is at once a monument of Mr. Lovell's wonderful energy and enterprise, and of the progress which our country has made since its discovery and settlement.

The value of this work to the commercial community cannot be too highly estimated. The Directories are the most valuable productions ever issued from the press of Canada, and Mr. John Lovell's name will ever be held in remembrance by all who desire to cherish native enterprise and the advancement of this Dominion.

By this encyclopedic of information, Mr. Lovell has entitled himself to the gratitude of the Dominion, and we hope that his spirited enterprise and heroic labor will be amply remunerated by an extended circulation of his Directories.

These works will add greatly to the already well-earned reputation of Mr. Lovell as a Canadian publisher. The information they contain is invaluable. The labor and care necessary to obtain all the information must have been very great, and speak volumes for the energy and industry of the publisher.

Mr. Lovell has nobly fulfilled the promise of his Prospectus in giving to the world a full and reliable directory of the Dominion. It is a book which commands a wide interest, and to which we all owe a debt of thanks to the enterprising publisher, whose public spirit has prompted him to risk a heavy capital in this venture.

The Dominion Directory is the Domesday book of Canada. There is one thing the business man of Canada may rely on—the information these Directories contain is reliable. Neither pains nor expense were spared to procure the fullest information and have it correct.

The publisher has immortalized himself in undertaking such an extensive and valuable work. The Dominion Directory is one of the greatest publications ever issued in Canada.

An effort worthy of the man and country—Mr. John Lovell, of Montreal, has done much to endear his name and memory to the future generations of Canadians, but his last publications in the two colossal works just issued must do for his name abroad what his previous works have done for it in Canada.

These publications show the greatness and resources of our country, and will do much to attract attention to it abroad.

They are miracles of mechanical skill and typographical excellence. The Dominion Directory of 1871 is a truly national work, and one with which Mr. Lovell has just reason to feel proud.

They are the result of Mr. Lovell's a determined enterprise and determined perseverance that no other Canadian publisher has yet attempted to achieve, and one that will long entitle his name to be honorably associated with the material progress of Canada.

There is scarcely anything one might wish to know relative to the smallest town or village that cannot be found therein. There is something amazing in the quantity of matter contained in these Directories, and in the manner in which such a work of reference has been produced is worthy of admiration. It would be almost impossible to overestimate the value of these Directories, and certainly too much praise cannot be accorded to the enterprising publisher for the full and accurate manner in which he has accomplished his undertaking.

The publisher deserves the greatest credit for the excellence and reliability of his work.

On careful examination, we may designate them the crowning effort of Canadian enterprise. These colossal productions should exalt him in every Canadian heart.

Mr. Lovell, of Montreal, has raised a splendid monument of Canadian skill and industry, in the Dominion Directory. Taking the surrounding circumstances into consideration, this is an example of private enterprise which is, we believe, in its way, without a parallel. The labor and expense of the undertaking must have been immense, and it alone deserves the mention made of it by Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, who took the unusual course of referring in Parliament to the publication.

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Lovell's Gazetteer and History of the Dominion of Canada.

Very few could call to their aid talent necessary for such a work, except a practical mind. In Mr. Lovell such a man was found. His experience and grasp of the subject fitted him for the task, and the result is a work of the most elaborate character, faultless in every particular.

Mr. Lovell must be a man of extraordinary enterprise to accomplish what he has done.

So far as we have been able to examine this extraordinary production, the publisher has more than fulfilled his promise.

The publisher is justly proud of his achievement, for the completion of his mammoth work fully deserves to be so designated, and Canadians cannot but share in his feelings, as they peruse its pages. This is the work of the Dominion over Mr. Lovell a debt of gratitude for his enterprise.

Its completion affords a crowning proof of zeal and energy in unflinching perseverance of Mr. Lovell. The Directory is admirably arranged. What adds greatly to the value of the work is its correctness. The work altogether does Mr. Lovell infinite credit.

These works are monuments of industry, care and enterprise. The herculean task has been most successfully accomplished by Mr. Lovell and his assistants. The work has been most carefully and faithfully done, and reflects the greatest credit upon the publisher. It constitutes the crowning efforts of Mr. Lovell as a Canadian publisher.

These Directories are certainly marvels of industry, zeal and enterprise, and are as accurate as it is possible for such voluminous work to be. Mr. Lovell is entitled to the thanks of the people of the entire Dominion for presenting them with a Directory so complete and accurate.

It reflects great credit on its enterprising publisher. We are seldom called upon to notice a work of more merit in its own particular sphere. A feature we admire particularly in the work is the historic sketch of the several provinces.

This monster work has been received, it is a marvel of completeness. Its arrangement and indexes make it one of the most convenient books of reference published.

The Dominion is what Dennis Sampson would call "prodigies." We have carefully examined those portions of the work which relate to the country, and must give Mr. Lovell credit for having them remarkably well done.

We venture to say that never before in the whole world, has a work of such magnitude been completed for a country of no greater population and wealth than ours. We are strongly of opinion that, considering the national importance of the work, should any loss fall on Mr. Lovell, it should be made good by the Government.

The amount of labor, money, and painstaking spent on this work is inconceivable. Industry, and the conscientiousness of the laborer pecuniary cost incurred in its execution would have equalled any one desitute of Mr. Lovell's enterprise and energy. This is a work of which every Canadian will be proud.

It contains by far the fullest compendium of general information ever offered to the Canadian public.

We trust the returns will be such as to amply remunerate Mr. Lovell for the outlay, and justify his faith in the good sense and liberality of the people of Canada, whom he has certainly laid under weighty obligations.

The information is of the most precise character and wonderfully reliable. The information is nothing short of exact, and could only have been prepared and verified at the expense of an immense amount of time and money. The admirable system of classification and arrangement of this immense collection is perfectly experienced in consulting a county directory.

The Directory is replete with most interesting and valuable information, and is historical, descriptive and interesting matter concerning the Dominion. He deserves praise for his care-takes, carefulness and success, which it is hoped he will receive though seldom accorded to men of his qualities.

As works of information there has not been their equal produced in this or any other country, and they show most conclusively the industrial, political and geographical power of the publisher.

We feel justified in saying that we have few men in the Dominion who could have accomplished the enterprise of producing works of such extremely large proportions. Our conviction is that they surpass anything of the kind we have ever seen or read.

The arrangement and fulness of the matter are marvellously complete. The people of Canada are under heavy obligations to Mr. Lovell for his great and creditable enterprise.

Mr. Lovell, the enterprising publisher of Montreal, has more than redeemed the promises made in the prospectus he issued of the magnitude and importance of the work which is now before the public.

We have to express our admiration for the work which Mr. Lovell has accomplished in the publication of his Directory. As a publisher, Mr. Lovell has lost the favor of Canada, but the work would be a credit to any publisher in the world.

The Dominion Directory is certainly one of the most replete works of the kind that has ever been published in Canada. As a guarantee for the accuracy of this vast work we need only say that it has been carefully compiled by John Lovell.

We cannot too highly recommend the Dominion Directory, for the amount of information contained in it. Mr. Lovell intimates that the cost of issuing this work was not less than \$20,000, which statement an examination of the work will fully bear out.

Mr. Lovell certainly deserves credit for the enterprise exhibited in this undertaking. We can heartily recommend the Directory to our friends.

The preceding extracts are from the Press of Ontario. Similar extracts might be quoted from the Press of the Province of Quebec, of New Brunswick, of Nova Scotia, of Prince Edward Island, of Newfoundland, and from a few United States papers.

Considering the magnitude of the work, it must be regarded as a model of accuracy and a noble monument of Canadian enterprise. As a specimen of Canadian typography we are proud of it; as an illustration of the resources, wealth, enterprise and progress of the vast Dominion it has no equal. It is a most valuable and enterprising work ever issued in British North America. Mr. Lovell, the enterprising publisher, has taken the greatest pains to fulfil his promise to give to the Dominion a reliable Directory, and he has succeeded beyond the expectations of the public.

A work of triumph.—This colossal work is an honor and a necessity to the country. Its compilation is a monument of enterprise and perseverance and the information of constant and indispensable use. We fervently wish its projector uninterrupted success, and feel proud that we have such a citizen in the Dominion as Mr. John Lovell.

Mr. Lovell had proof sheets of the work forwarded to leading men in every city, town, village and hamlet in the Dominion, for correction if required. By this means, the work is as near perfection as it is possible to attain. Altogether the work is a most creditable production.

The Dominion Directory cannot but cast the highest credit on the enterprise of Mr. John Lovell. The incalculable benefit it will confer to the Dominion cannot be estimated. We hope the Government will see that such an enterprise will be sustained, for we are fully convinced that the work is deserving Governmental support.

We must express our admiration at their extent, accuracy, and merits of industry, care and enterprise. The herculean task has been carefully and faithfully done, and reflects the greatest credit on Mr. Lovell.

Undoubtedly the most full, elaborate, and extensive works of the kind published in this country, Mr. Lovell's experience in the Directory enabled him to enable him to make this great work as nearly perfect and creditable as its details are possible. We hope that such enterprise as this will be well rewarded.

These works are really magnificent publications—the best and most complete of the kind that have, in all probability, ever been published. The publisher deserves the thanks of the Dominion for having undertaken and successfully achieved the task of executing such valuable books.

Mr. Lovell is well known to us here as an enterprising man and one incapable of failing should he succeed. We are much pleased to assure our readers that those works will contain a fund of information valuable to all classes of the people. High as our expectations were, we find them fully realized in every respect; and have no hesitation in pronouncing the work the most complete and best of their kind ever issued in any other country.

We feel justified in saying we knew of the thorough manner in which Mr. Lovell performs whatever he takes in hand, in laying the Directory would be a valuable addition to Canadian publications. We had no hesitation in predicting that when completed it would be the most comprehensive and accurate volume yet issued in Canada. And while we add these anticipations have been more than realized in the work as before, we are leaving but a faint idea of its completeness. This book is in itself an undoubted proof of the progress of Canada and Canadian enterprise. The contents are marvellously correct throughout.

It is one of the largest and most useful books ever published in the Dominion. If we are to take our section of country as a specimen of the quality of the work, then we pronounce it the most perfect ever produced.

This colossal work is an honor and a necessity to the country. Its compilation is a monument of enterprise and perseverance, and the information of constant and indispensable use. The work altogether deserves well of the business man of this country for the enterprise he has shown in the publication of these very valuable works.

These works contain a world of useful information, and are a monument to the perseverance and indefatigable industry of the publisher. No time or expense has been spared to make these Directories perfect; and we believe in almost every particular they are altogether correct.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Mr. Lovell for the manner in which he has carried through the difficult enterprise in which engaged. The Directories themselves are beyond all praise.

Issued in the United States when the 1855 Directory was issued, and while the author was exercising his right as "our American cousin," who, till then, had been accustomed to regard Canada as many "acres of snow"—at the evidence of the progress the Provinces were making as exhibited in such a work: but a comparison of that with the present edition, 1871, will afford them still more convincing proof of the rapid progress of the country. We hope that Mr. Lovell may live to publish more than one edition of his Directory.

We believe that in teaching us to know more about ourselves, and helping to bridge the stream of isolation which has separated the various provinces, and of thus aiding to consolidate the Confederation which has been achieved in legislative matters, Lovell's Dominion Directory will prove a work of no ordinary political importance. We cordially recommend it as worthy a place in every Canadian home.

These works are far beyond any of the like unto published in the country, or, we might say, in any country. They will be of unequalled benefit to business and professional men. Mr. Lovell has fairly earned for himself the proud distinction of being called the Directory Publisher. We sincerely hope that he may find these mammoth publications as remunerating as they are full of useful knowledge.

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*I am glad to say that two gentlemen of this city, of high standing and of known literary ability, have kindly consented to undertake the responsible duty of editing the entire Work—one as *Editor-in-Chief*, the other as *Assistant Editor*,—provided sufficient encouragement be given to justify me in beginning my labors.*

Heartily grateful for your subscription, and venturing to hope for the help of your influence in inspiring others with the same good will,

I remain, with deep respect, yours faithfully,

*JOHN LOVELL,
Manager and Publisher of Lovell's Gazetteer and History.*

Montreal, May, 1887.

ANOTHER APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE PUBLICATION

OF

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Or, can too much be said of the noble effort of the Grand Trunk Railway Company? For the last 36 years have they not been the means of opening up and enriching this country in a marvellous degree? Yes, and at what a cost to themselves. The writer remembers, in the winter of 1855-56, being a passenger from Montreal to Quebec, having a continuous snow storm of three successive days. After passing Richmond, with a few of the neighboring settlements, the train entered into a wilderness, 22 miles in length, with only a water and fuel station about midway, to water and feed the iron horse, or as some of the good *habitans* then called it "Le Diable." The writer remembers seeing a *habitant* lift up a window to ascertain the cause of the delay, when one of his neighbors asked : "Que font-ils?" The answer was: "Ils sont après soigner le Diable." The snow plough was not then in general use, yet the Company, at a heavy expense, provided 200 men with snow shovels to clear the snow off the track, but the storm was so violent that the track filled up almost as fast as it was cleared. Consequently the train was delayed until the weather moderated. Then the 200 men were again put to work and after two nights and a day from Richmond the cars reached Point Levis, now South Quebec, a distance of 90 miles. In returning from Quebec in the spring of 1856, the writer was told that it cost the Grand Trunk Railway Company £70 for every passenger they carried during the previous winter from Montreal to Quebec, and *vice versa*, whilst they only received £2 in return. Many other cases might (as I hope to show hereafter) be cited in praise of the indomitable energy of the management in striving to keep the road open so as to accommodate the public. Such self-sacrifice is worthy of due commemoration. Now trains run regularly owing to experienced management, largely increased traffic, and the prompt use of the snow plough while snow is falling, and to the erection of snow fences and snow sheds in the most exposed places along the line. This celebrated road now runs over 2924 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of its own construction, and it has 630 way stations.

What the Grand Trunk Railway Company have been doing for nearly all the Provinces, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are now doing for the immense Northwest Territory,—for Manitoba, for British Columbia, and for places along its line. The road is now carrying passengers, freight and improved live stock from the Ocean landing to the Pacific Coast on their well built road, which has a length of 4500 miles, and 590 way stations. The Company have fairly earned a crown of lasting gratitude by their tremendous and successful effort. Thanks to their foresight, liberality and courage, the Dominion Government and the Dominion Parliament, having fortunately found the right men—men who risked immense fortunes and sacrificed their personal comforts—have brought to a successful issue the most magnificent line of railway in the world (4,500 miles in length). Surely such noble efforts should be recorded in history and especially while they are fresh in the memories of a grateful people. Help me to chronicle them in LOVELL'S GAZETTEER AND HISTORY.

Are we not deeply indebted to the Allan Steamship Company, to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and now to several other Steamship and Railway Companies for the material progress that is everywhere to be seen and especially in the Northwest country, which is now offering homes to millions of people?

Notwithstanding the almost daily communication between this and the old world, the ignorance of us that prevails even in Great Britain and Ireland is simply astounding.

Let us tell the people abroad the wonderful progress that is being made in our Cities, Towns and Villages. For instance, let us take Mattawa, Ont. In 1870 it had a population of 653; in 1886 it had 4265 inhabitants; it has 1 church, a school, 2 stores, 1 hotel, and is rapidly growing in extent and prosperity.

Take North Bay, Ont. In 1881 it had a population of 5; in 1886 it had 1,000 inhabitants who have built 3 churches, 14 general stores, and 6 hotels, the last of which cost \$10,000. Truly remarkable record.

Take Winnipeg, Man. In 1870 it had a population of 300; in 1871 it had 1,000; in 1873 it had 1,000. In 1874 Winnipeg's annual assessment amounted to \$2,750,000, or \$20,000 per head. Prodigious.

When the full history of these places, and of all the places throughout the Dominion is written, Canadians, the people of Great Britain and Ireland, our good neighbors across the line—the people of the outside world—will look on our record with amazement.

KIND READER.—Will you allow me to go on with vigor and interest? I say, Will you allow me to go on with vigor and interest? For now you see, as I have often urged to myself, The result so far are not well for the completion of my work. Do imp me to begin the publication of LOVELL'S GAZETTEER AND HISTORY OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, a work that shall truly posterior to all from the landing of the first white man to the time of printing. Let me assure you, it will be a work of interest to the world.

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.

MONTRÉAL, April, 1887.

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